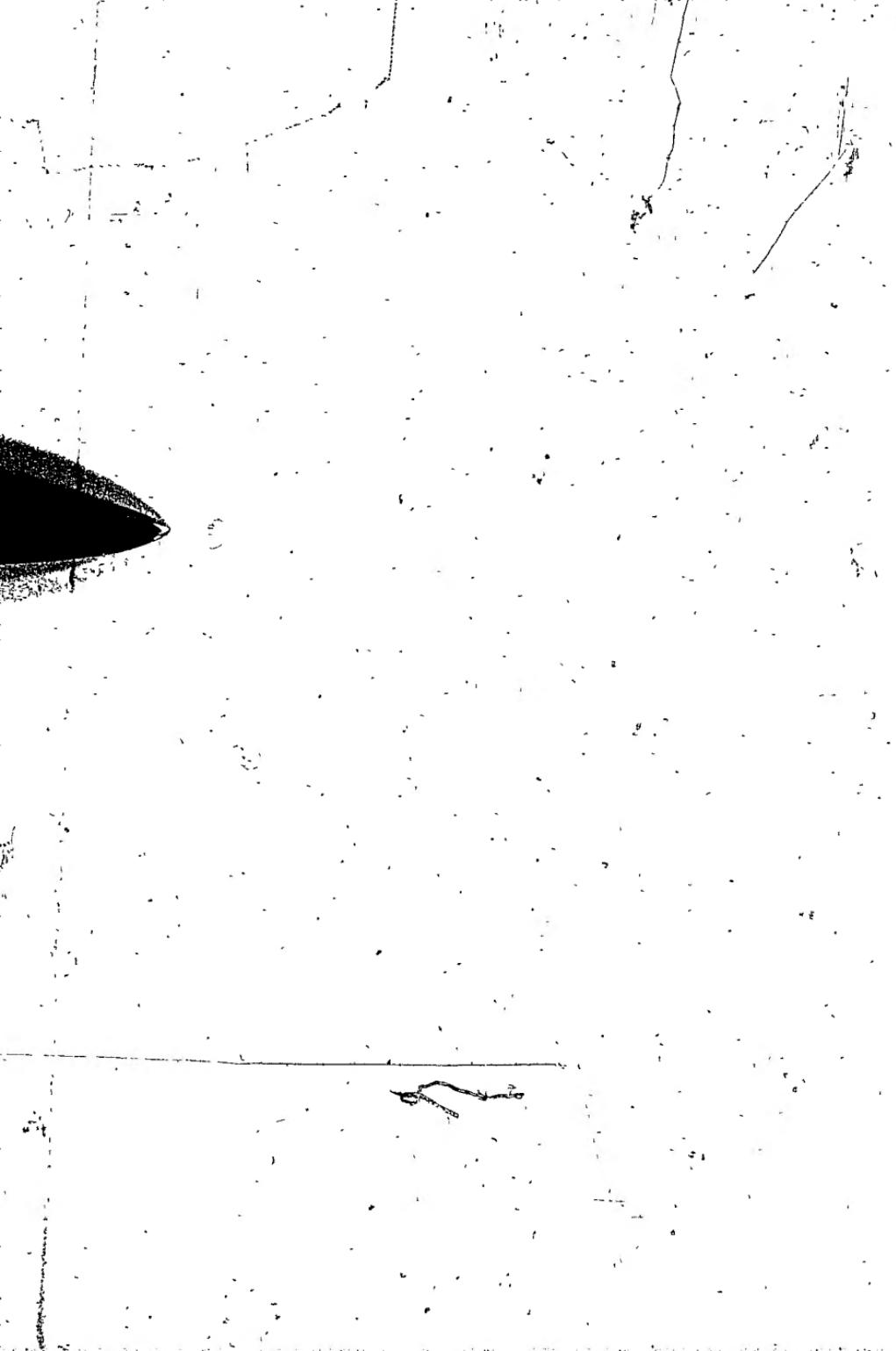


AN HISTORICAL SOUVENIR DIARY
OF THE
CITY OF WINNIPEG
CANADA



AN
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OF THE
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CANADA



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
FRED. C. LUCAS

1923

FC 3396

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BY

FRED. C. LUCAS

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

PORTAGE AND MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, 1870



CITY SEAL



The above is a fac-simile of the City Seal adopted by Council, June 1st, 1874, the motto of which is "Commerce, Prudence, Industry."

The significance of the emblazonry thereon may be described as follows:

The Buffalo, the hardy, fearless nomadic monarch of the plains, who had original possession and held sway where the City of Winnipeg now stands.

The Engine, the civilizing mechanism of man's ingenuity, displaced the Buffalo, was the forerunner of prosperity and is the means of social and commercial communication which the City enjoys with the world.

The Sheaves of Grain represent the source from which the prosperity of this City emanates, and are emblematic of our City as the Gateway of the Golden West and as the greatest grain centre of the world.

THIS

HISTORICAL SOUVENIR DIARY

IS DEDICATED TO

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF

THE EARLY DAYS, TROUBLous AND JOYOUS,

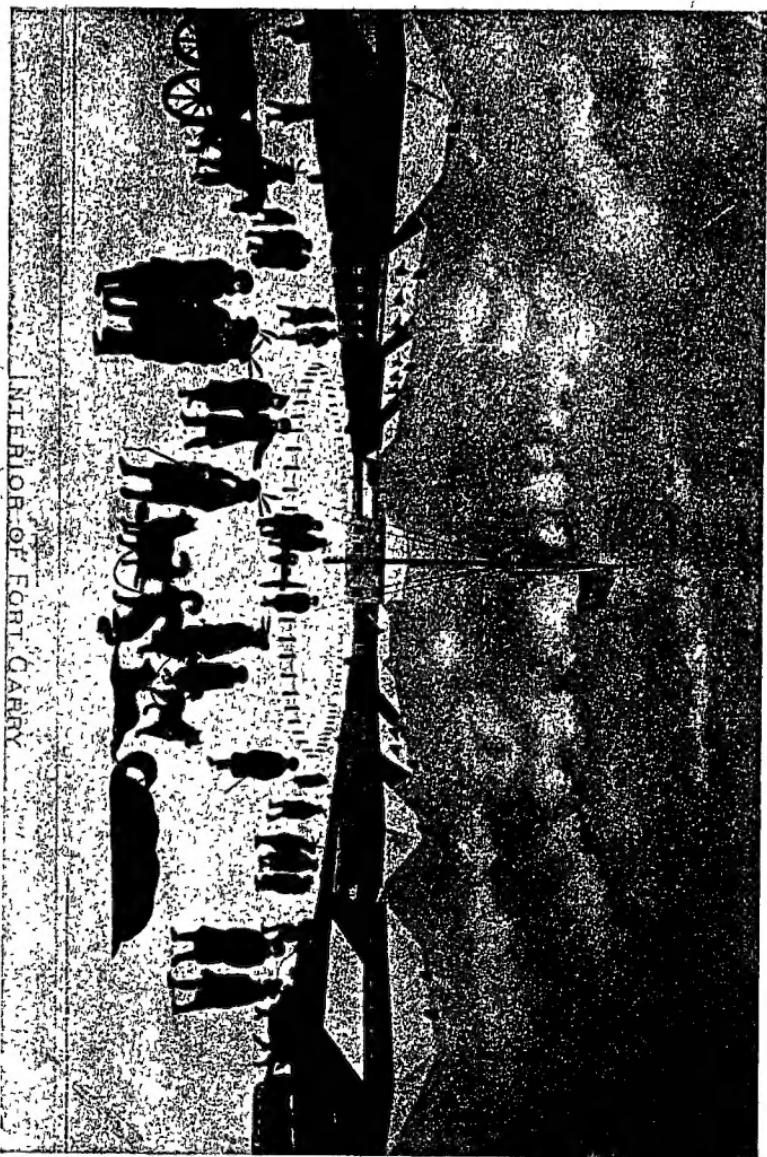
THROUGH WHICH IT HAS PASSED IN

ITS PROGRESS FROM A SETTLEMENT VILLAGE

TO A PROSPEROUS MODERN CITY

KNOWN AS

THE GATEWAY OF THE WEST



INTERIOR OF FORT GARRY

D. A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona) with arm extended

PREFACE

In submitting this book to the citizens of Winnipeg and others I do so with the hope that it will prove at least as interesting to its readers as it has been to myself in compiling the data herein.

It has been my endeavor, through the many channels at my disposal, to supply each date throughout the year with an event of importance and interest in the life of our city, bringing out as many "firsts" as possible, and quoting from press reports where same were available.

On looking back over the events through which the pioneers of the City passed, one cannot but help being impressed with the spirit of optimism which was the keynote sounding throughout each year.

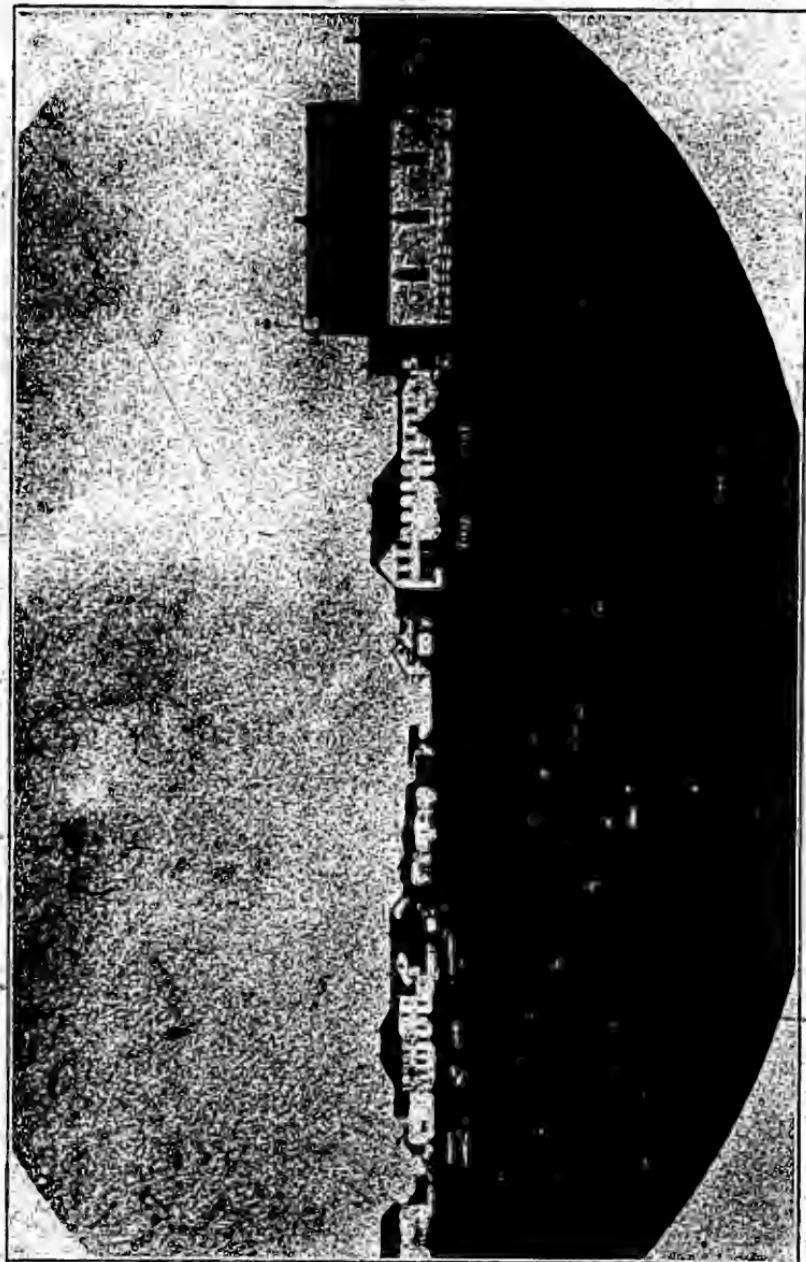
Some of my readers may have passed the Great Divide before Winnipeg celebrates its hundredth birthday—may we, as loyal citizens, keep the same spirit as did the Fathers of our City, that the people of that day may look back upon our actions and say, "Well done!"

I take this opportunity of thanking those who have in any way assisted me in obtaining information, especially Mr. W. J. Healy, Provincial Librarian, the Free Press, the Publicity Bureau of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. I am also indebted to "Manitoba Landmarks and Red Letter Days" by Holly S. Seaman. I also tender my thanks to the many who have furnished me with photographs which appear throughout this Diary.

FRED. C. LUCAS

FROM CHILD TO ADULT IN THREE YEARS

Imagine a few stores and some thirty houses, mostly built of logs, then you see Main Street north of Portage as it appeared more than fifty years ago. The Post Office was then near the corner of Main Street and Lombard Street. Half a mile south was the old Fort Garry of the H.B. Co., and on the banks of the Assiniboine a few of the Company's small houses. Two miles to the north of the village was St. John's Cathedral and Bishop's Court. These, with a population of only two hundred souls, were the beginning of our present city. When the Province was established in 1870, Main Street was but a trail. There was no school, no railway, no telegraph, no link with the world outside. No banks, no taxes to pay. The new Province, with its government, was the scene of many a change. Business increased, some of the Ontario volunteers remained in the village—improvements came. In 1871, Main Street was graded; a public school was established; a telegraph line linked up with the East and the United States. The following year saw three newspaper offices opened, a savings bank early in the year and a chartered bank at the close of the year. There were many stores, all "general," and the difficulty of getting supplies into the country was keenly felt. These were the days of oil-lamps, and the life was very simple, yet there was no lack of social activity. St. George and St. Patrick both had their societies organized, and the Orangemen held their first celebration on the 12th of July in this year. Three years after the founding of the Province, Winnipeg village had grown from a population of two hundred and forty-one to over two thousand, and application was made for incorporation as a city, the Bill being passed on November 8th, 1873, the boundaries being the Assiniboine River, Maryland Street, the Red River, and a line a short distance north of the present Selkirk Avenue.



WINNIPEG IN 1871



Winnipeg—A Scene in 1871

~~SELKIRK'S COLONISTS~~

HUMBLE PIONEERS — EMPIRE BUILDERS

No preparation had been made for the wearied travellers who, after their tedious passage of over seven hundred miles from York Factory, reached the fork of the Red and Assiniboine on the 30th day of August, 1812. However, the few inhabitants gave them a kindly welcome and a few of them were housed in the buildings of the North-West Company's fort; others being sheltered in tents.

Captain Macdonnell, Selkirk's agent, selected the site at the base of the triangle of land known as Point Douglas, and to each man was allotted a plot of ten acres, on which small houses were erected, the village being called "Colony Gardens." Further down the west bank of the river, farms of one-hundred acres were allotted the settlers, each having a river frontage of ten chains. The Red River Settlement was thus founded. Thenceforward, it was to be an agricultural country, not a mere hunting ground—farmers rather than trappers and fur traders, were to determine its destiny.

The first party of Selkirk's colonists consisted of Miles Macdonnell and twenty-three white men. Of eighteen men whose names are recorded, only three were over thirty years of age, and all except three are set down as laborers, the three being designated as boat-builder, carpenter and overseer, respectively. These unknown laboring men whose great ambition was to make homes of their own on the frontier of a vast wilderness, were real empire builders, and because they went on doing their best under most adverse conditions, they were true heroes. Winnipeg, on the site of which these men first encamped, the Capital of Manitoba, the Gateway of the West, the World's largest grain market, now as then a city of opportunities, owes a great debt to these humble pioneers.

JANUARY 1

1894. Thirty-two years after Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle left Fort Garry at the head of the first scientific party in August, 1862, to investigate conditions for an all Canadian railroad across Canada, J. Burr Tyrell and party of the Dominion Geological Survey Department arrived at Selkirk January 1st, 1894, after a trip of 3,200 miles across the Barren Lands of the far North—this being the first scientific party to traverse this area.

JANUARY 2

1883. The first four-in-hand ever seen on Main Street was one composed of A. Colquhoun's and J. M. Ross' teams, which attracted much attention from horse admirers as it was driven through the streets on January 2nd, 1883. The teams were valued at \$4,000.00.

1903. The turnout of old timers in the committee room of the City Hall on January 2nd, 1903, in response to the call of a meeting for the purpose of organizing an association was a surprise even to the promoters—standing room was scarcely available. It was moved that an Association be formed and that qualification for membership be twenty years residence in Western Canada, and that it be called "The Old Timers' Association."

JANUARY 3

1876. The civic elections held January 3rd, 1876 provided excitement, for at night several individuals, amongst whom were F. E. Cornish, W. B. Thibeadeau, J. R. Cameron and G. W. Elliott, visited the house of Mr. Huggard, the returning officer, and after indulging in a scrimmage, during which some hard blows were given, walked off with the poll book. The two first named were arrested the next day.—Cameron and Elliott left the country never to return, whilst their partners were tried in February, being fined \$20.00 and costs each.

JANUARY 4

1872. Prior to this date the only bankers in the Red River Settlement were the Hudson's Bay Co., who received money on deposit and issued notes in denominations of one shilling, one pound, and five pounds—these notes being accepted as our notes of to-day. On January 4th, 1872, Mr. Alex. McMicken opened the first banking office in the city—a branch of the Dominion Government Savings Bank—situated where now is the corner of Portage Avenue and Fort Street—introducing the issuance of cheques in the North-West Territories.

JANUARY 5

1854. The first stone Presbyterian Church was opened January 5th, 1854—three years after the first service under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church had been held by Rev. John Black, in his church. On completion of the edifice, the mason, gazing with loving eyes on the stately pile before him, said: "There, keep panther and ill auns aff her, an' she'll staun for a hunner years an' mair!"

JANUARY 6

1877. McLean's Flour Mill, near the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, commenced operations grinding the first grand return of the farms since the Settlement began. From this date, January 6th, 1877, the mill was kept working steadily, it being necessary to put on day and night shifts at the beginning of March in order to cope with the quantity of grain on hand.

JANUARY 7

1870. The first copy of the "Red River Pioneer," Vol. 1, No. 1, was taken over by the rebels and published as "New Nation," January 7th, 1870. The first page is called "Red River Pioneer," the second blank and the third "New Nation." The explanation is that Mr. Coldwell, the erstwhile publisher, was just running his paper through the press when Riel came upon him and nipped it in the bud, establishing the "New Nation," under control of one of his followers. In this paper is reported the proceedings of the "Convention of Forty," quite impartially, for several passages are far from flattering to Riel, the owner of the organ.

JANUARY 8

1879. The last mail by stage from the south was brought into St. Boniface in the evening of January 8th, 1879, and on the following morning the first mail by train left St. Boniface for the south. It was not until the latter end of 1884, when the portion of the C.P.R. between Winnipeg and Eastern Canada was completed that this line was available for postal service, materially reducing the time between Winnipeg and Ottawa—for, in 1870, letters mailed in Fort Garry were not due in Ottawa for ten days.

JANUARY 9

1882. Bearing in mind the civic motto, "Commerce, Prudence, Industry," it is interesting to note the press report regarding the first business college in Winnipeg. "Mr. S. R. Eaton with J. R. Lindsay, will open the first class of the Winnipeg Business College to-night, January 9th, 1882.

The time has come for the establishment of such an institution. Winnipeg has come into existence as a commercial city and it is highly important that facilities for obtaining a first class business education should be provided for a large proportion of young men who will always be devoting themselves to commercial pleasures."

JANUARY 10

1871. Louis Riel remained in power after the Province of Manitoba came into existence until August 24th, when, on the approach of the Wolseley Expedition, Fort Garry was evacuated and constitutional authority established in the new province. The first Lieutenant-Governor, Adams G. Archibald, arrived on September 2nd, 1870. Three and a half months later, the first Manitoba elections were held December 30th, 1870—at which Hon. J. H. Clark was elected and later chosen as first Premier of Manitoba—assuming that office on January 10th, 1871—the first meeting of his Parliament, comprising 24 members, meeting in March of that year in a room at the residence of A. G. B. Bannatyne, on McDermot Avenue, east of Main Street, where they began making the first laws for Manitoba.

JANUARY 11

1883. In this year, 1923, when Winnipeg has room only for the booster, it is interesting to read a letter by a new arrival to Winnipeg, sent to the press of his home town in the East, under date of January 11th, 1883: "A few weeks in Winnipeg cause one to lose all interest he has in the place he came from. This is such a driving, rushing, go-ahead place that one becomes absorbed in it. I see that you, like a great many other people, have a very mistaken notion of the cold here. Those telegrams published in Eastern papers alleged to have come from here and stating that the thermometer was down to sixty-seven were circulating falsehoods—the lowest it has been since I have been here was thirty-one—it was a little sharp then; the atmosphere is so dry that you do not feel the cold. What was a village yesterday is a city of 25,000 inhabitants to-day. We are laying the foundations of a great city here and everything is being done for the future; we are adopting every modern invention. Our streets are lighted with electricity—we have even street railway—we have finer stores than those you see in Montreal and Toronto—we have business blocks which cost over \$120,000.00. The common people here buy as good a class of goods as the upper ten in Halifax. There are wholesale grocery stores here which this year have turned over over a million dollars."

JANUARY 12

1875. The first steam fire engine in Winnipeg attracted a large assembly, when it turned out on the evening of November 28th, 1874, for initial practice. It was not until January 12th, the following year, that it was called into real action, when a fire broke out in the back room of a restaurant. From the time of the sounding of the alarm, the first hose was laid in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, first water being thrown in 11 minutes, the second jet following six minutes later. The blaze was under control in 21 minutes—not bad work for the early days, seeing the fire was of sufficient magnitude to effect damage to the extent of \$11,500.00 in so short a time.

JANUARY 13

1878. The first "Special" train chartered at Winnipeg, was by "Rail and Carriage." Mr. Armstrong, C.E., and his wife left the city on the tenth of January and were met at the end of the steel on the main line of the C.P.R., being taken by carriage to their destination, Kalamazoo, arriving on January 13th, 1878. This was the first "Special" sent out over the line and the first carriage ever seen at that point on the works. The trip was a very rough one.

JANUARY 14

1871. By order-in-council, dated November 18th, 1870, Mr. George B. Spencer was appointed Collector of Customs and Inland Revenue for the Province of Manitoba at the Port of Winnipeg. Immediately upon his arrival at Winnipeg, he issued, under date January 14th, 1871, the first official customs notice which, in part, read: "Notice is hereby given that the owners, etc., of goods of every description that have been imported into the Province of Manitoba upon which the duties chargeable thereon have not been paid, are hereby required to make entry of all such goods and pay the duties thereon to the Collector of Customs at this port, with as little delay as possible.—Signed, George B. Spencer, Collector of Customs.

JANUARY 15

1878. Telephone communication was installed between the head office and branch offices of the Free Press, the report reading: "While testing the invention this afternoon (January 15th, 1878), there was no difficulty in obtaining perfect results, when the articulation of the speaker was distinct—a listener at one end of the wire could easily identify a tune whistled by the operator at the other end."

JANUARY 16

1882. At last Winnipeg's population rejoiced in their ability to wear clean attire without calling upon their Chinese friends, for on January 16th, 1882, we read the advertisement: "Winnipeg Steam Laundry, 36 Princess Street—now running—all bundles called for and delivered. Special rates to Hotel, Restaurant and Family washings.—Hambly & Griffith." This was the first steam laundry in operation in Winnipeg.

JANUARY 17

1871. Below appears the advertisement of the first auction sale held in Winnipeg, W. G. Fonseca, pioneer auctioneer, being the official.

"EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

There will be offered for sale by auction, on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, 1871, in Henry McKinney's Store, Winnipeg

In lots to suit customers—a large and general assortment of reasonable goods, such as:—Ready-made Clothing, comprising—etc., etc., Groceries, Teas, Sugar; etc., also Double-barrelled Guns, Breach-loading Carbines, Revolvers, Cartridges, Shot, Powder, Caps, Shot Pouches—and other articles too numerous to mention.—Terms: Cash on Delivery."

JANUARY 18

1900. From 1893—99, the Government was besieged with petitions for the damming and opening of the Lock at St. Andrew's Rapids, until the latter year, when plans were made for same, the original contract being let and work commenced Jan. 18th, 1900. This was suspended in 1904, the work having progressed to the stage when excavation for the lock was almost complete. A new contract, under new specifications was let August 11th, 1906, the bridge being formally opened May 15th, 1910, five days after the first steamer, "Victorian," a Government boat, had passed through.

JANUARY 19

1874. The first council meeting was held January 19th, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon—the Hon. Wm. N. Kennedy, acting city clerk, took the chair and declared returned to him as duly elected, the following:—

Mayor—F. E. Cornish.

Aldermen—

W. G. Fonseca	W. B. Thibaudeau
Alex Logan	Andrew Strang
Thos. Scott	Robert Mulvey
Herbert Swinford	Arch. Wright
James McLenaghan	J. H. Ashdown
John Higgins	

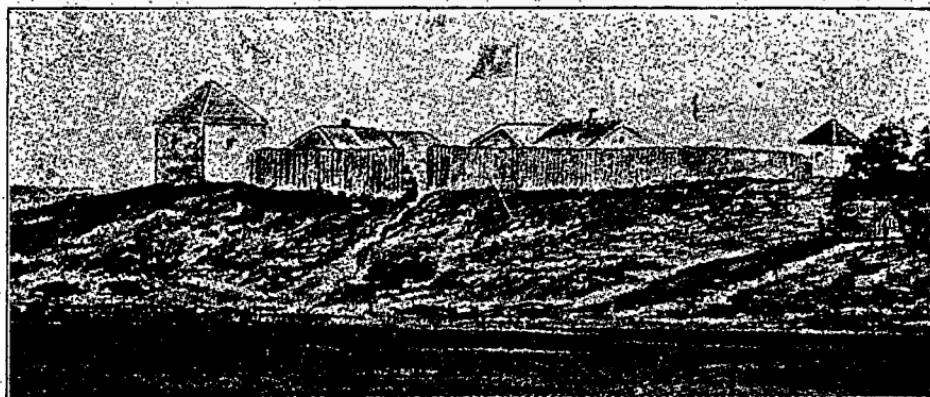
Amongst other business was the passing of the first by-law of the newly incorporated city, the same appointing C. F. Strang and James Balsillie as auditors for the city for the year 1874.

JANUARY 20

1878. The receipt of an interesting present by the Hon. James MacKay from the Earl of Dufferin, in the shape of a handsome and valuable silver cup, mounted on a black mahogany stand, enclosed in an oak case, bearing the following inscription: "In grateful recollection of the thoughtful kindness with which he organized and conducted the various expeditions made by the vice-regal party through the Province of Manitoba in the summer of 1877" (the cup was purchased in London, England) was, on Jan. 20th, 1878, the source of comment amongst the citizens.

JANUARY 21

1878. Illustrative of the fact that Winnipeg has always sustained its reputation for being an accented place, it is interesting to note that at a winter festivity held at Point Douglas, Jan. 21st, 1878, a dance, a birth, a christening, a fight and a death all occurred within a short space of time —the burial taking place but a few hours later.



Fort Douglas: 1812 - 1826

JANUARY 22

1863. Though rather early in the year to launch a "clean-up, paint-up" campaign, if such there was at this early period in the history of the Settlement, yet we read, on January 22nd, 1863, the advertisement of Winnipeg's first painter and decorator, "E. Richardson begs to announce to the public that he is now prepared to undertake any jobs such as house painting, graining, staining, marbling, etc. Furniture painted or stained."

JANUARY 23

1870: Dr. John Schultz escaped from jail in Fort Garry with a broken leg, January 23rd, 1870. His store, containing the majority of provisions for the village, and being the rendezvous of all loyal citizens, was taken by a posse sent out by Louis Riel, the inmates being captured and imprisoned on December 7th, 1869—fifty-six persons being confined in three rooms. Dr. Schultz succeeded Hon. J. C. Aikins as Lieutenant-Governor July 1st, 1888—and on May 24th, 1895, was the first Manitoban to be knighted—being created K.C.M.G.

JANUARY 24

1878. C.P.R. telegraphic line for the first time was working on a continuous circuit from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a distance of 800 miles, January 24th, 1878. This was considered the longest circuit without a repeater on the continent, and as such is worthy of comment. Some three and a half years later, October 9th, 1881, the first telegraphic message crossed the wire between Winnipeg and Brandon.

JANUARY 25

1870. Probably a thousand people or more gathered to hear Mr. Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona), read his commission on January 19th, 1870, so that the meeting was, perforce, held in the open air, with the thermometer over twenty degrees below zero, which condition hampered the seriousness of the assembly. Mr. Smith refused to read his paper under the hybrid ensign of the rebels, so that the Union Jack was again hoisted. At the close of the meeting—on a motion of Riel himself, seconded by A. G. B. Bannatyne, it was resolved a convention of twenty English and twenty French should meet on January 25th, to consider Mr. Smith's mission and formulate some program for the best interests of the country.

JANUARY 26

1878. Within a few weeks of the opening of Winnipeg's first Chinese laundry, the Orientals created an amusing diversion for the citizens. The proprietor, Charles Yam, having paid his three almond-eyed employees on Saturday, January 26th, 1878, the latter, figuring that the boss still had a "roll" in his possession, one grabbed him by the throat and, scraping his face with a dirk, threatened him, whilst another cocked a revolver, the third securing his money. Slipping out later, Charlie notified the police and the four celestial gentlemen spent the week-end in the "bastille." The laundry being closed for over a week, it is interesting to read the report of how the young men of the city spent the following Saturday afternoon searching through the pile of dirty laundry, seeking their own.

JANUARY 27

1871. The Presbytery of Manitoba in Kildonan having at heart the advancement of education, a committee appointed by that body, the Rev. John Black, Messrs. Sutherland, James Ross, J. P. Matheson, A. McBeth and others met on January 27th, 1871, when they organized for the building of a first-class academy and boarding establishment for the instruction of classics, mathematics, chemistry, natural history, mental and moral philosophy and some of the modern languages, etc., having in view the health and general well-being of the students.

JANUARY 28

1883. Messrs. Eddy and Palmer, having severed their connections with the Winnipeg Police Force, resolved to start a trade protection society and general enquiry agency —thus, on January 28th, 1883, the first detective agency in Winnipeg was commenced, a press report reading in part: "The enterprise is a new departure in this city, but it has been found to work very successfully in cities in England and on the continent of Europe. The private enquiry business is entrusted to Mr. Eddy, who holds highest testimonials for service as chief defective inspector of police in the United Kingdom. This is a bureau that has been sadly needed of late in this city and its establishment is receiving the best encouragement at the hands of bankers and the mercantile community."

JANUARY 29

1878. A bill to regulate the selling of intoxicating liquors was passed on January 29th, 1878, by the Manitoba Legislature—an amendment being also passed, giving the Winnipeg City Council authority to prosecute offenders against the Act within the City.

JANUARY 30

1883. Standing on Main Street Bridge in this Jubilee year, 1923, at the "peak" hour, it is hard to realize that but forty years ago this same bridge was on the list of things to be shunned on account of its "toll," and a long drive to the vicinity of Fort Osborne afforded the people a means of keeping away from it. The following press report in connection with the removal of the "toll" from Broadway Bridge is of interest: "A well known citizen who had occasion to cross the Assiniboine, January 30th, 1883, true to his instincts of economy, chose the long way round; he was well pleased with the trip and his fingers clutched tightly the cents which he had saved by driving far out of his way—until he learned that Main Street Bridge was now free."

JANUARY 31

1884. The Icelandic Dramatic Company of Winnipeg produced for the first time in America, a native drama of their country, entitled "Utlegumennirnir," or "The Outlaws"—an historical drama in six acts—whilst unintelligible to many, a synopsis of the play and the scenes in the different acts were outlined in an English program. The Italian orchestra supplied the music during the evening.



Red River Settlement, 1868

WINNIPEG'S STRUGGLE FOR INCORPORATION

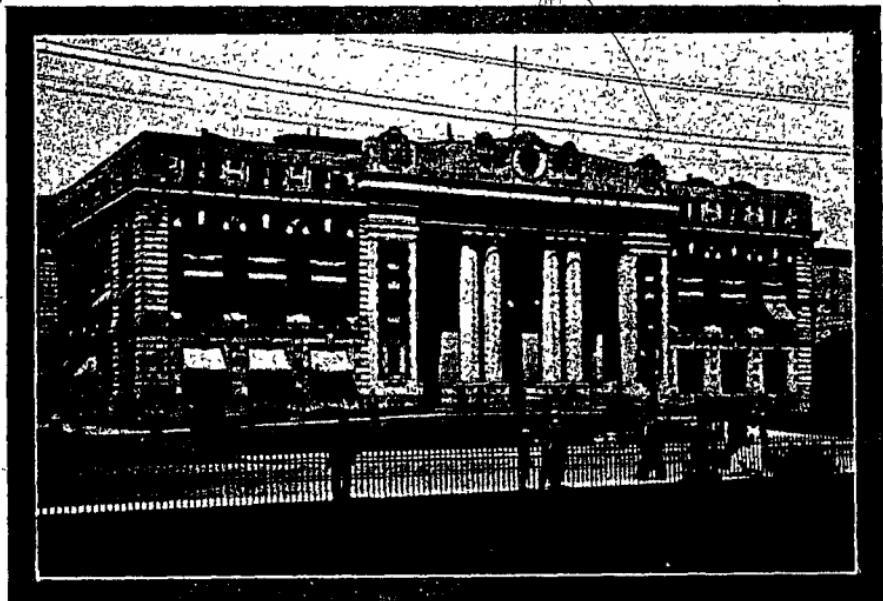
Winnipeg, as the capital of the newly formed Province, was the central point around which focussed all the people coming into the country. It was the postal distributing office, and the travelling headquarters of the H.B. Co., as well as for all "free traders," and the people who came from the eastern provinces being accustomed to municipal advantages began to clamor for an act to incorporate the City of Winnipeg. Most of the property was owned by a few old settlers and old traders, who foresaw they would be taxed to pay for all municipal improvements—naturally they objected. A bill of incorporation was framed by an Ontario barrister, Mr. F. E. Cornish, and in due course was introduced in the Assembly. After a good deal of useless discussion it was thrown out on a technicality, arousing the population to an intense degree of excitement. An indignation meeting was held in the open air, violent speeches were delivered which aroused the more turbulent members of the community.

Extravagant language was used and threats were made, a resolution put and carried to the effect that the whole population march in a body to the Bar of the House, then in session, and demand re-introduction of the Bill. That night, Dr. Bird, the Speaker, was called by an emissary of those in favor of the bill, to see a sick patient. He had driven but a short distance from his house when he was rudely seized and taken from his trap to a spot some distance away where a pot of hot tar was thrown over his head and in other ways he was shamefully maltreated—this action was looked upon with disfavor by the majority of the citizens. However, the whole population assembled at the appointed hour, some out of curiosity, but the majority were inclined to be violent, and declared unless their demands were acceded to they would tear down the Parliament House about the heads of its members. The Speaker deputed the Hon. Dr. O'Donnell to speak with them and he advised them to go to their homes, peaceably, stating that



The Red River—looking towards Winnipeg in 1872

if they prepared a new bill, sufficiently different from the one that was rejected, it would be introduced and would be carefully considered by the Council. Mr. Cornish, spokesman of the party, agreed to this suggestion, calling for cheers for the Legislative Council which were given with vim, as also were three groans for the Legislative Assembly. The new Bill of Incorporation was presented to the Council, introduced and passed without amendments—sent to the Lower House for consideration and within a few minutes the people gathered in large numbers, filed into the Assembly Chamber, stood at the Bar, and demanded the passing of the Act. A short consultation took place between Attorney-General Clark and the Speaker, and the Sergeant-at-Arms informed the deputation that the Bill would be considered at the next sitting. It was considered and passed. Such was the feeling of the people at that time that it would have been very unwise for the Government to have refused their demand.



C.P.R. Depot

OPENING UP THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

The Royal North-West Mounted Police as a Potent Force

Leaving Fort Garry in October, 1870, Lt. W. F. Butler, of the 69th Regiment, afterwards famous as Sir William Butler of South Africa, trekked 900 miles to the Rocky Mountains, then wheeled northward to Edmonton and down the Saskatchewan River to Lake Winnipeg, boxing the compass of the plains. He heard much, he saw more—saw the general disquiet and disorder growing everywhere with no one in control. His report is graphic in many phases—especially where he advocates the establishment of constitutional authority, to be backed up with a sufficient material force. Keen were the eyes of this man, who saw that settlers must be secured to pour into this vast country and make it the Granary of the Empire—that a force moveable enough to be readily at the call of scattered settlements would be absolutely necessary. This forecast has been proven. Settlers by the thousands desired to come—and came—and it was the presence of the R.N.W.M.P. that gave these settlers the sense of security that made it possible for them to turn the vast plains into waving fields of grain and cause the wide areas of pasture to shake under the tread of domestic herds.

"I hear the tread of nations,
Of empires yet to be;
The dull low wash of waves where yet
Shall roll a human sea."

—Whittier

FEBRUARY 1

1871. The first fresh oysters ever received into Manitoba were imported on February 1st, 1871, by Bannatyne & Begg, and as at this time cove oysters half boiled were thought very good it is needless to say that the shipment was sold out within forty-eight hours.

FEBRUARY 2

1878. Even at this late date, the staff of life of the early Scotch settlers seems to have been well to the fore on the household bill of fare of the citizens, for we read under the heading "A New Manufacture—To save the expense of importation of the large quantity of oatmeal consumed in the city, Mr. Smith, of the Portage la Prairie mills, the first to manufacture the higher grades of flour, by slight adaptation of his flour machinery, succeeded in producing a first-class oatmeal—the guests of the Grand Central Hotel testing the quality at breakfast on February 2nd, 1878 declaring themselves highly pleased with same."

FEBRUARY 3

1878. Although of the opinion within five years of the incorporation of the city that some of the community required assistance, yet it is evident that a well-known emblem of to-day was not so popular in the year 1878, for the advertisement of Winnipeg's first pawnbroker appears without the triple emblem, reading:

PAWNBROKER'S SHOP

In this particular line of business, the public can be accommodated on applying to

C. W. Seebold

Opp. Court House, Winnipeg.

FEBRUARY 4

1876. On February 4th, 1876, a public meeting was held in connection with Manitoba College, to consider schemes by which a provincial university might be established. Some twenty months later, October 4th, 1877, the first meeting of the University Council was held. On January 30th, 1877, third session of the Second Legislature, in his Speech from the Throne, Lieut.-Governor Morris said, "In view of the necessity of affording the youth of the Province the advantages of higher education, a bill will be submitted to you, providing for the establishment on a liberal basis of a University for Manitoba and for the affiliation therewith of such of the existing incorporated colleges as may take advantage of the University. I regard this measure as one of great importance, as an evidence of the rapid progress of the country." The bill was introduced on February 20th, 1877. St. Boniface, St. John's and Manitoba Colleges affiliated at once. The Bishop of Rupert's Land was chosen as Chancellor, Hon. Jos Royal as Vice-Chancellor, Major Jarvis as Registrar and Mr. D. MacArthur as Bursar. A few days later the first University students were enrolled.

FEBRUARY 5

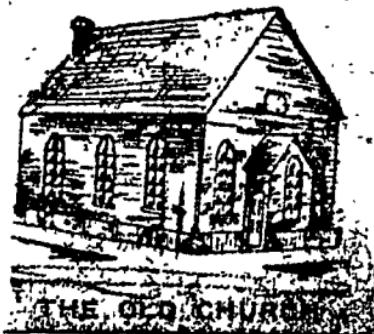
1878. As one passes down Notre Dame Avenue, in this year, 1923, it is a source of wonder as to why this thoroughfare from the centre to the west end of the city should be lined with second-hand stores. It is but natural that this street should house this particular line of business, for Mrs. Finney, the first to enter this business in the City of Winnipeg, on February 5th, 1878, picked this thoroughfare as her locality, the advertisement reading: "Second-hand Furniture, Stoves, etc., bought, sold and exchanged. Cash paid for all kinds of second hand furniture and stoves, etc. Mrs. Finney's, Notre Dame Street, near Main Street."

FEBRUARY 6

1922. Carnival of Winter Sports was held in the Parliament Building Grounds, opening on February 6th, 1922, with the crowning of the Carnival Queen and a grand Street Parade, continuing until February 11th, the main feature of the second day being the Historical Pageant entitled "Pioneer Days of 1870." The third day saw the 30 mile dog race from Selkirk to Winnipeg. Skiing, hockey, skating and snowshoeing all received their quota of events, the 15 mile Canadian Championship Snowshoe Race, won by Andrew Shields, a Winnipeg boy, being included in the events.

FEBRUARY 7

1875. Arriving in Winnipeg in June, 1873, Rev. J. McDonald, the first Baptist Minister to enter the North-West, held services in Bethel Church until February 7th, 1875, when the first Baptist Church, situated on the site of No. 1 Fire Hall, was dedicated at morning service.



FEBRUARY 8

1880. A meeting was held in the City Council chambers on February 8th, 1880, for the purpose of organizing a Philharmonic Society. The Rev. Mr. Fortin occupied the chair. Mr. J. W. Harris was appointed secretary, the organization being under the able leadership of Capt. W. N. Kennedy, who later became colonel of the 90th, was mayor of the City, 1875-76 and organist of Grace Church.

FEBRUARY 9

1883. Following the meeting held the previous week, when preliminary steps were taken as to the practicability of forming a rowing club, a largely attended meeting of local rowing men was held on February 9th, 1883, when the first resolution passed was that the club be known as "The Winnipeg Rowing Club." Then followed the election of officers: President, Thomas Renwick; vice-president, J. N. Macdonald; Captains, G. F. Galt, A. E. Stinson; Secretary, W. S. Grant; Treasurer, H. L. Patton. The meeting then adjourned to allow the committee to draft the constitution and submit approximate expenses and revenue in connection therewith. A meeting held one month later empowered the committee to erect a boat-house, a moveable floating structure; at a cost of \$2,500.00—with a further \$1,000.00 for the purchase of club boats. The membership at this meeting was reported as 150.

FEBRUARY 10

1883. In response to a circular issued by Dr. Whiteford a number of medical men met on February 10th, 1883, for the purpose of forming a medical society. The first motion was that the society be named "The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Winnipeg." Dr. Linch was elected president, whilst the founder was chosen vice-president. Forty years after the formation of this society, Winnipeg boasted of being the only city in the Dominion of Canada in which the medical fraternity own the building in which their offices are located; the structure being opened in February, 1923.

FEBRUARY 11

1873. Calling a meeting for the organization of a Board of Trade, ~~circulars~~ were issued Febrady 11th, 1873. Amoñst the names on this Board we find those of Dr. Schultz, who took the chair at the meeting. A. McMicken, Stewart Mulvey, T. Lusted, G. F. Carruthers, J. H. Ashdown, W. F. Luxton, T. Taylor, and W. G. Fonseca.

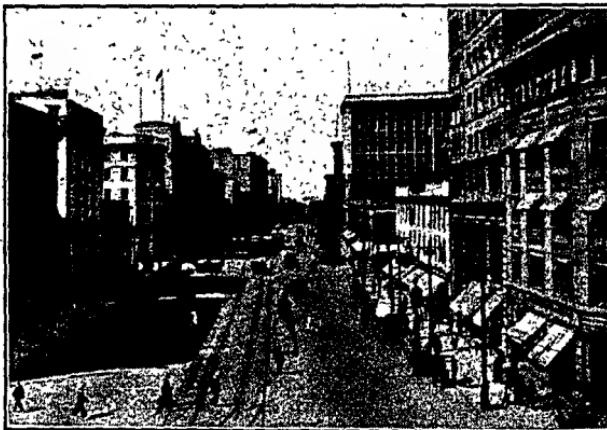
Several men, not being invited to this meeting, met on February 20th, the consequence being a split, and before Winnipeg was incorporated as a City, it boasted of two distinct Boards of Trade.

FEBRUARY 12

1835. The organization meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company Council was held on February 12th, 1835, there being present George Simpson, Esq., the Governor of Rupert's Land President; Rev. D. T. Jones, Rev. William Cochrane, James Bird, James Sutherland, William H. Cook, Robert Logan, John Pritchard, Councillors; John Charles and Andrew Christie, councillors of Ruperts Land; and by invitation the Rev. the Bishop of Juliopolis; Donald Ross, Esq., H.B. Co. service; Alex. Ross, Esq., Sheriff of Assiniboia; John Bunn, Esq., M.D.; Andrew McDermot, settler and merchant of Assiniboia. Reference in minutes made to a new establishment to be formed, the stone Fort Garry. Assiniboia was divided into four judicial districts with James Bird, James Sutherland, Robert Logan and Cuthbert Grant appointed Justices of the Peace.

FEBRUARY 13

1884. The inaugural festivities of the new General Hospital took place within the building on February 13th, 1884, and were participated in by over 1,000 of the leading citizens of Winnipeg—the occasion being celebrated by a ball organized by the Women's Auxiliary. The decorations were exceptionally fine—the ball room on the first flat being the work of the Fire Brigade and Mounted Police, whilst the C.P.R. had charge of decorating the upper ball room. The Hudson Bay Co. carried off the palm in decorations—the vestibule, main corridors, alcove in the lower ball room and the upper alcoves of the second ball room being handsomely decorated with costly white lace, beautiful velvet rugs, Turkish curtains, antique lace, mirrors and oil paintings. The refreshment rooms presented an interesting feature, being decorated with Chinese lanterns, bunting and an abundance of flowers, the tables being supplied with every delicacy that the culinary art could devise, salvers and centre pieces being laden with fruits of all kinds. Music was furnished by the Field Battery Band and whilst the night was one of the outstanding functions of Winnipeg's early days, the balance sheet showed a net profit of \$1,564.85, which more than rewarded the labors of those who had assisted in making the event a success.



Portage Avenue, looking West

FEBRUARY 14

1876. The first Winnipeg Directory and Manitoba Almanac was published by Cook and Fletcher of the Pioneer Job Printing Office, issued February 14th, 1876, containing postal and other useful information together with an alphabetical list of residents of the city and a number of advertisements.

FEBRUARY 15

1871. The officers of the Ontario and Quebec Rifles having very much feted the residents of Manitoba in the shape of dances and dinners, it was decided a Citizen's Ball should be given in return on February 15th, 1871. This was the first great event of its kind ever indulged in by the people of this town. Three hundred invitations were issued, and two hundred and fifty people were present—music being furnished by the Ontario Rifles. Dancing was enjoyed from 8 p.m. to 4 o'clock in the following morning, being opened by the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Archibald. The program, in addition to which there were a considerable number of extras, follows: "Quadrille, valse, galop, lancers, polka; eight reel, galop, cotillion, valse, quadrille, Red River jig, lancers, galop, quadrille, valse, eight reel, schottische, lancers, galop."

FEBRUARY 16

1872. The first public meeting dealing with incorporation was held February 16th, 1872, G. D. McVicar, chairman, W. F. Luxton, secretary. The following resolutions were carried:—(1) That it is desirable that the town of Winnipeg and a portion of its vicinity should be incorporated;

(2) That the northern boundary of the town should be the southern boundary of Lot 222; (3) That the western boundary of the town should be Colony (or Spence's) Creek until said creek intersects the line of Spence's farm, thence following said line to the intersection of the line of Drever's farm, Red River Lot, and following Drever's farm westward to the rear of the two mile limit, thence along the two mile limit to the north-west angle of lot 223; (4) That the southern boundary of the town should be one-half mile south of the Assiniboine River to the rear of the two mile limit; (5) That the eastern boundary of the town should be three-quarters of a mile east of the Red River.

A committee was then appointed to make the necessary arrangements for placing the matter before Parliament.

FEBRUARY 17

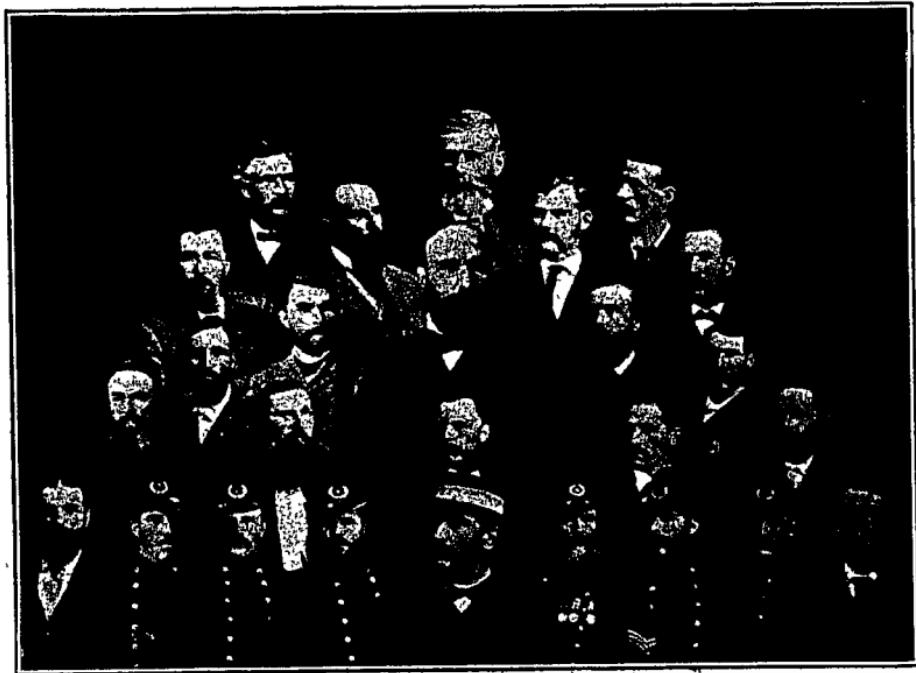
1860. "There's a Photographer in your Town." This slogan used to-day by our leading photographer, does not appear in the advertisement of the first photographer known in the Red River Settlement, which is dated February 17th, 1860, and reads: "The Red River Portrait Gallery—A. Barnard begs to announce that he has fitted up a room where he will be prepared to wait on all who call for a likeness."

FEBRUARY 18

1871. The male population of Winnipeg was able to rejoice on the 18th day of February, 1871, in the luxury of a barber shop—one of the men of the Ontario Rifles having taken a room in which he daily attended to his customers. The first barber in Manitoba, he held the tonsorial field for over 18 months, it being November, 1872, before his first opponent set up in opposition.

FEBRUARY 19

1874. The Police Force made its debut with the appointment of John S. Ingram as Chief of Police for the City of Winnipeg, at the fourth Council meeting, February 19th, 1874—the by-law confirming the appointment bearing the seal of the City under date of February 26th. Additions were made in a very short time and the force organized for the keeping of law and order, the second officer being Lieut. Murray, who later became chief on the dismissal of Ingram, who turned out to be the biggest rowdy in town, eventually, during a raid on a dive in the western portion of the town he was captured, arrested, and to the delight of all, the Council were forced to dismiss him.



City Council and Police Force, 1880

FEBRUARY 20

1883. Competition between the Grand Trunk Railway and the C.P.R. called forth a promise by the latter road to bring a freight train from Montreal to Winnipeg in 14 days —the promise was more than fulfilled when the first of these special freight trains left Montreal on Tuesday, February 20th, 1883, with 17 cars loaded with merchandise, reaching Winnipeg on March 1st the route being via Ottawa, and Brockville, Ont., Morristown, N.Y. over the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern for entrance into Chicago. The time was four days shorter than ever before made by any similar consignment routed over the Grand Trunk.

FEBRUARY 21

1894. A deputation of Winnipeg merchants waited on the Manitoba Government February 21st, 1894, petitioning for legislation to compel the retail stores to close at 7 p.m. except on Saturdays—this record is of interest in so far as the early closing problem is still to the fore in 1923, after nearly thirty years, during which time many warm debates have taken place regarding same.

FEBRUARY 22

1887. In a little room over Pearson's Stationery Store on May 16th, 1879, the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. was organized. Seven years later it became incorporated and on the 22nd of February, 1887, the Junior Department was started. After three different moves the building now occupied by Birks was formally opened as the Association building, on January 17th, 1901.

FEBRUARY 23

1865. A destructive fire broke out on the premises occupied by the "Nor'-Wester" establishment, on the night of February 23rd, 1865, which attained such proportions before it was observed as defied all efforts to extinguish it. The printing house and its contents, along with an adjacent book and stationery warehouse belonging to Mr. Coldwell, were entirely consumed. The loss was very heavy and entirely uncovered by insurance, there being no such system known at that time at Red River. It was the 30th of March before the next issue of the paper appeared, when, instead of fortnightly issues, new numbers were produced every nine days in order to make up for lost time.

FEBRUARY 24

1894. Ten years after the formation of Winnipeg's first Trades and Labor Congress, which had for its secretary James Hooper of the Typographical Union, later King's Printer, now on the Free Press Staff, a new Trades and Labor Council was formed February 24th, 1894—made up of representatives of ten unions and a straight Trades Union organization.

FEBRUARY 25

1890. It was the opinion of a largely attended meeting held in the City Hall, February 25th, 1890, which had been called by a committee appointed at a previous meeting on February 18th, for the discussion of the advisability of holding an annual exhibition in Winnipeg, that the City Council should be asked to issue debentures not to exceed \$30,000.00 for the purpose of acquiring a site and erecting buildings, etc., for the exhibition. Discussion of the matter was rife, and it was not until the following year that Winnipeg had its First Industrial Exhibition.

FEBRUARY 26

1883. The C.P.R. issued a circular to eastern agents that a station had been opened at Winnipeg and that the fare from St. Boniface to Winnipeg was ten cents.

FEBRUARY 27

1914. A temporary tuberculosis hospital comprising 32 beds, at a cost of \$60,000.00, admitted its first patient June 28th, 1911. This building was taken over in 1921 for use as a small-pox hospital. July 11th, 1912, the King Edward Memorial Hospital with 100 beds for tuberculosis patients was formally opened by H.R.H. Duke of Cornwall, who, on the same date, laid the corner stone for the King George Isolation Hospital which admitted its first patient on February 27th, 1914. The hospital grounds comprise over 25 acres and to December 31st, 1922, have cost the City \$1,520,631.26.

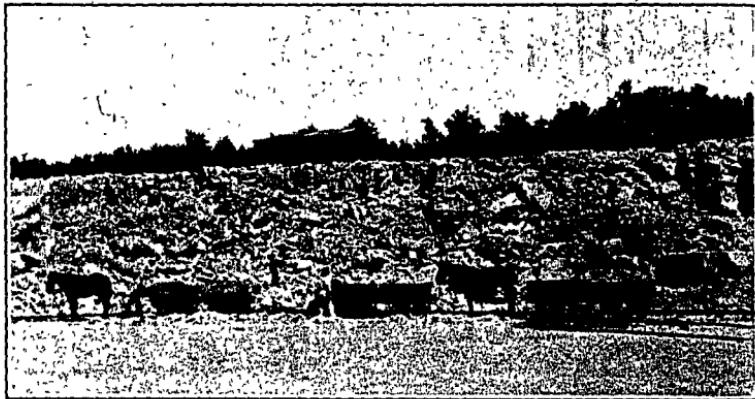
FEBRUARY 28

1877. The original Act of Incorporation constituting the University of Manitoba was passed on February 28th, 1877. At this time, the University acted as an examining body only. In 1900, an amendment to the Act gave the University "power to give instruction and teaching in the several faculties and different branches of knowledge as from time to time be directed by the Council of the University."

The first faculty of the University consisted of six professors, additions to this faculty and its range of work was made in 1907 (when engineering was begun), 1909 (when English, History and Political Economy were added), 1913 and 1914. The present faculty of Arts and Science number upwards of sixty professors, assistant professors and instructors, with the additional faculties of Engineering, Architecture, Medicine, Pharmacy and Agriculture—the enrolment amounting to 1,900 regular students with some 600 additional in extension courses.



Manitoba University



MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

The City of Winnipeg, a firm believer in municipal ownership of all public utilities, owns and operates its hydro electric power, water works, street lighting system, fire alarm and police signal service, fire service water works, stone quarries, gravel pit, asphalt plant, cemetery and park refectory concessions, being the first city in America to acquire a municipal asphalt plant.



(1) Loading Rock (2) Dumping into Crusher

THE WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE

Even before its incorporation as a City, history records the existence of two distinct Boards of Trade, or, more correctly speaking, two opposition parties on the Board of Trade question, in Winnipeg. A meeting of some of the townspeople was called in February, 1873, and the first institution of its kind was formed.

Several of the prominent men in town, however, were not invited to attend the first meeting and so a second one was called. A split occurred, leaving two distinct groups. The one which was formed in opposition to the first, applied for, and obtained, a charter from the local Legislature, whilst the original Board sought incorporation from the Dominion Parliament. Little was accomplished by either organization during their brief existence and it was not until 1879 that the nucleus of a permanent organization was formed.

On January 7th, 1879, application was made to the Secretary of State for incorporation of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, under the provisions of the Statutes of Canada, 37 Victoria, Chapter 51, and amendments. On January 24th of the same year, the Board of Trade was incorporated with Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne as President and Thomas Howard as Secretary. Dr. C. N. Bell was officially installed as Secretary in 1886 and served in that capacity until 1918.

A Modern Organization

In July, 1918, the Board of Trade was organized on the Bureau system, under the following headings:—

- Shippers'
- Carriers'
- Publicity
- Convention
- Music
- Education
- Art
- Wholesale
- Western Canada Development
- Industrial Development

There are now three Standing Committees, House, Finance and Membership. It is managed and governed by a Council of 36, including a President, Vice-President from each Bureau, a Treasurer, the Mayor of the City of Winnipeg, and others elected from the various divisions of the Board's membership, viz.: Retail Merchants, Wholesale Merchants, Manufacturers, Public Utilities, Builders and Contractors, Grain Dealers, and At Large. One representative from each of the above groups and two from the membership at large is elected to the Council by the ballot of the entire membership.

The Objects of the Board

The Board of Trade has been referred to as the balance-wheel of the Community. It stands out conspicuously as a watch-tower, seeking opportunities for disinterested service, helping to solve the problems of the present and looking out into the future, prepared to secure advance information on coming events of concern to the Community.



"Early Settlers"

The prime object of the Board is to ascertain the sentiments of the public and to mold the majority expression of the people, toward constructive work for the good of the City as a whole. It represents no special class. It has no personal axes to grind, no special interests to serve. It lives and works constantly for a bigger, better and more beautiful Winnipeg.

The Board is interested not only in the development of the City of Winnipeg, but of the West as a whole. It aims to do those things of material good for the City, the Province and the Dominion: To improve social, education, commercial, financial and professional conditions in the City of Winnipeg in particular and in the Province of Manitoba and the Dominion of Canada, in general;

To protect the interests of the City of Winnipeg;

To promote the City's industrial growth and to seek to increase its population;

To advertise Winnipeg throughout the world;

To appear before Parliament, the Legislature of Manitoba, Municipal Councils, Courts, Commissions and other public bodies, advocating policies designed to improve conditions;

To conduct investigations of all kinds, with the assistance of experts, if necessary, to improve conditions in Winnipeg;

To support all movements which have for their aim the elevating of the National Life of Canada;

Unselfishness always has characterized the Board of Trade's efforts on behalf of the City, its members giving generously of their time and their energy, without hope of, or desire for, reward, beyond the satisfaction which attaches to the accomplishments which will advance the prosperity of Winnipeg.

MARCH 1

1916. The office of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, a division of the City Health Department, was opened on March 1st, 1916. The building, which is adjacent to the Children's Hospital, was specially erected to serve as headquarters for a babies' clinic, dispensary for infant feedings, and offices for the visiting nurses. Two physicians attend the clinic on alternate mornings to examine them and prescribe for infants. In 1922, the number of visits to the clinic totalled 7,225. The milk dispensary is fully equipped for preparing different varieties of infants' feedings, each made up by a trained dietitian from a physician's prescription. Nearly 37,000 feedings were distributed in 1922. There are fourteen graduate nurses on the staff. In 1922, the nurses made 46,790 visits, their work being mainly educational. Through the efforts put forth on behalf of Winnipeg's youngest citizens, the terrible mortality which formerly took place amongst infants under one year of age has been cut from one death in five births to one in every thirteen, this constituting one of the best records of public health work on the continent.

MARCH 2

1905. From the time of his ordination on September 26th, 1875, Rev. S. P. Matheson, has been an outstanding force not only in the history of the Anglican Church, but also in the communities in which his work has called him. He was consecrated Bishop Nov. 16th, 1903, as Archbishop on March 2nd, 1905, and elected Primate of all Canada on April 26th, 1909. He is a past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, A.F. & A.M. It is interesting to note that his publications consist solely of official addresses, whilst for recreation horseback riding took first place, being closely followed by his love for grouse shooting.

MARCH 3

1879. A meeting was held October 11th, 1878, for the purpose of organizing a snowshoe club—the following were elected the first officers of the Winnipeg Snowshoe Club:— Hon. president, A. G. B. Bannatyne; president, J. H. Ravar; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Ramsay. The first races under the auspices of the Club took place March 3rd, 1879, when C. D. Rickards, accredited with being a refreshingly green man on snowshoes, captured, somewhat to the annoyance and disgust of other competitors, the two-mile race and the trophy in 15 minutes, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.

MARCH 4

1870. Six days after the meeting of Riel's "Parliament" during which time there was a sullen feeling of unrest, and growing discontent with the continued dominance and arbitrary methods of the so-called President, who played fast and loose with pledges and had such utterly un-British views as to the liberty of the subject—the wanton murder, on March 4th, 1870, of Thomas Scott, one of the prisoners in the Fort, an act committed to impress the settlers with his absolute authority, completely estranged the sympathy of the English-speaking people as well as giving birth to repudiation by many of Riel's own followers.

MARCH 5

1889. The first Winnipeg Bonspiel opened for a three days curling, March 5th, 1889, the prizes being offered comprising \$1,200.00. The following rinks, which comprised the Manitoba Curling Association, the organization meeting of which was held December 6th, 1888, and the first council meeting, January 17th, 1889, Thistle, Winnipeg, Granite, Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry, Stonewall and Stony Mountain being represented. J. B. Mather was the first president of the Association.

MARCH 6

1873. Fifty years after the incorporation of the city, the question of ornamental lights for the down town streets occupied the attention of the city council, whereas, on March 6th, eight months before the granting of the charter to the city in 1873, the first street lamp was erected in the city outside the Davis Hotel, the press report reading: "The lamp in front of the Davis Hotel is quite an institution. It looks well, and guides the weary traveller to a haven of rest, billiards and hot drinks, and lights up the streets probably more than the lamp of the newly incorporated gas company will for some centuries to come."

MARCH 7

1883. Physical training as a means to producing better citizens was evidently recognized in the early ages, for on March 7th, 1883, a military gymnasium was opened to the public, the report reading in part: "The Military Gymnasium was opened to the public to-day, a good number signing up as members—membership being \$5.00 for the season, to end in June. The appliances in the gymnasium are very complete, taking into consideration the fact that this is the first venture of its kind in Winnipeg. The services of an instructor have been secured and all necessary steps taken to make the institution a success."

MARCH 8

1873. The first meeting of the North-West Council—appointed by the Ottawa Government in January of that year—was held in Winnipeg, March 8th, 1873. The Hon. W. J. Christie, a famous Hudson's Bay Co. factor, travelled 2,000 miles by dog train from Fort Simpson to attend the meeting.

MARCH 9

1872. The Manitoba Gazette and Trade Review, Vol. 1, No. 1, made its first appearance March 9th, 1872. This paper was the successor to the Manitoba Trade Review which was first published January 1st, 1872, with a lengthy editorial on the need of incorporation, but so strong was the feeling against it by large property holders, who feared taxation, that the printer would not publish it—and some two weeks elapsed before the second and last issue of the Review appeared, this time merely to reply to questions asked by its contemporary, the "Manitoban."

MARCH 10

1871. The first Legislative Council (Upper House) for Manitoba was inaugurated on March 10th, 1871, the members being James McKay, president; Donald Gunn, Sol. Hamelin, Colin Inkster, F. Dauphinais, Francis Ogletree, J. H. O'Donnell; M. St. John, Clerk of the Assembly; Thos. Spence, Clerk of the Council, with Captain Villiers, Usher of the Black Rod. The Legislative Council was abolished February 4th, 1876. The vote on the bill of abolition on the second reading being, yeas, 20; nays, 1.

MARCH 11

1876. The organization of the Manitoba Cricket Club took place on March 11th, 1876, when J. H. McTavish was elected president; A. G. B. Bannatyne, vice-president; M. B. Wood, secretary and A. W. Powell, treasurer. The subscription was fixed at \$3.00. It was decided that all points in cricket should be governed by M.C.C. rules.

It was not until February 9th, 1903, that a branch of the Manitoba Cricket Association was formed, having H. D. B. Ketchen as vice-president and R. J. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

MARCH 12

1904. For the purpose of forming an Automobile Association, a meeting was held at Prof. Kenrick's house on March 12th, 1904, when the following owners of automobiles were elected to office:— President, Dr. Webster; vice-president, Mr. Putnam; secretary-treasurer, Prof. Kenrick.

It was proposed to hold weekly club runs starting from the clubs headquarters, every Saturday—the venue of run to be announced one week in advance.

MARCH 13

1839. That portion of the land within Her Majesty's colony which was sold to Lord Selkirk in 1811, was, on August 23rd, 1835, bought back by the Hudsons Bay Co. for £84,000 and on March 13th, 1839, the name "Assiniboia" was given to that portion by a general court of the Hudson's Bay Co. at London, whilst two years later the municipal district of Assiniboia was curtailed from the area given by the enactment above mentioned, to be limited to a circle extending fifty miles in every direction from the forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

MARCH 14

1876. A fashionable and highly appreciative gathering was present at the formal opening of the new City Hall, March 14th, 1876, when a charity concert was given in aid of the General Hospital.

1881. A by-law was passed March 14th, 1881, licensing water carts to sell water within the City of Winnipeg—same being obtained from private springs.



Second City Hall

MARCH 15

1871. The first meeting of the local Parliament was opened by Lieut.-Gov. Archibald, March 15th, 1871, attended by a guard of one hundred men of the Ontario Rifles. The Parliament House was handsomely decorated, whilst Capt. Villiers, the "Usher of the Black Rod," and Mr. de Platnumval, as Sergeant-at-Arms, shone in all the resplendence of their Court uniforms—the "Manitoban," speaking of the event, says, "It could not in any respect be so grand or costly a display, or on so large a scale as the Capital of the Dominion can boast on such an occasion, but it had a completeness and dignity which were creditable to a young province."



First Parliament Buildings

MARCH 16

1883. The press report of a new industry which commenced operations on March 16th, 1883, read: "McBain Woods & Co. open biscuit, broom and spice factory. The first department to open is that of manufacturing of 45 barrels of flour daily into biscuits and crackers. Other departments to open in about two weeks giving employment to forty or fifty hands. The industries included will be the manufacturing of brushes and brooms, spices, coffee and self-rising flour, which have not hitherto been carried on in the Province."

MARCH 17

1872. St. Patrick's Day—the first celebration in Winnipeg of the Irish Saint was celebrated in the small chapel on Notre Dame Street, in 1872—His Grace Archbishop Tache celebrating a grand pontifical high mass on the occasion. Speeches were delivered by Attorney-General Clark and Consul Taylor amid great enthusiasm.

MARCH 18

1874. A meeting was held at the Davis Hotel on Wednesday, March 18th, 1874, for the purpose of organizing a baseball club—the first organization for this branch of sport in Winnipeg, the following officers being elected for the current year; A. G. B. Bannatyne, president; J. H. Bell, H. G. McMicken and A. Higgins, vice-presidents; J. R. Cameron, secretary and David Young, treasurer. Thirty members signed up at the meeting, this number being rapidly augmented during the following days.

MARCH 19

1883 A meeting of cyclists was held March 19th, 1883, to form a club for the purpose of establishing the rights of wheelmen on the road; a resolution being passed to have annulled a city by-law prohibiting the riding of bicycles within the city limits. "It was pointed out that doctors and even clergymen ride wheels in other cities."

MARCH 20

1883. The street railway authorities, finding a five cent fare to be a failure in Winnipeg, concluded to raise the price again to ten cents, as soon as trips were resumed on the rails. On March 20th, 1883, a gang of men started tearing up Main Street, clearing the rails of the winter's ice accumulation, the Company through the winter having run their cars on sleighs.

MARCH 21

1883. With reference to the streets of Winnipeg, it is interesting to read that the City Council gave notice on March 21st, 1883, that they would pay half the cost of graveling on the following streets:—Main Street, from the C.P.R. tracks to Assiniboine Bridge; King Street from C.P.R. tracks to Market Square; Princess Street from C.P.R. track to McDermot St.; Queen and Main to Hargrave; William and Market to Main and Princess.

MARCH 22

1879. Contractor Whitehead's locomotive made a special trip to St. Vincent, March 22nd, 1879, and brought down several cars of freight, amongst which was one full car load of fruit imported direct from Chicago—this being the first fruit car that was brought to Winnipeg. This was more than five years after the report of the arrival in Winnipeg of Californian fruit and other delicacies in January, 1874, the same being brought from Moorhead, over land, in a covered caravan with a stove in it.

MARCH 23

1871. The first customs seizure of goods, in Winnipeg, took place March 23rd, 1871. It appears that Mr. Alex. McArthur had imported a quantity of merchandise on which, for some reason, he declined to pay duty. Mr. Spencer, who had been very active since his arrival to organize the customs department, saw fit to differ, and as Mr. McArthur had made preparations to resist, the customs officer called to his aid the services of the police force. Mr. McArthur's store on Main Street was carried by storm and the seizure, under the Dominion Customs Laws, duly placed on record.

MARCH 24

1882. Nearly forty years before the Winnipeg Housing Commission organized in an attempt to cope with the shortage of housing accommodation for Winnipeg's population of nearly a quarter of a million people, we read under date of March 24th, 1882, of the shipment of 1,500 tents from Ottawa to Winnipeg, to afford accommodation for the people.

MARCH 25

1881. Following the floods in the spring of 1923, agitation by the municipalities through which the Red and Assiniboine Rivers pass on their way to Winnipeg resulted in Dominion survey with a view to preventing future floods. It is interesting to read the following article, with telegrams, with reference to flood conditions in 1881:—

"THE PILE BRIDGE

Quite a ripple of excitement has obtained in business circles to-day, by reason of a report that the pile bridge is to be taken down on Monday. It is alleged by some that the ice is having an effect on the bridge. By others this is denied. We understand the facts to be that the Government have ordered the bridge to be taken down at once, but that the incoming C.P.R. authorities wish to spare it yet a little season.

The city council held an informal meeting and at the solicitation of Mr. Stickney, resolved to telegraph Mr. Schreiber as follows:—

Winnipeg, North Ward, March 25th, 1881

C. Schreiber, Ottawa.

Please revoke order for immediate removal of pile bridge. Think it might be allowed to remain for some time yet. Weather turning colder and water not yet rising. If removed sooner than necessary will cause great inconvenience to the merchants of Winnipeg and the travelling public.

Robert Strang, Acting Mayor

Reply

Robert Strang, Acting Mayor

Ottawa, March 26th, 1881

Winnipeg

I am warned by the wardens of municipalities along the line of river that bridge must be removed at once, otherwise they will hold Government liable for flood which they assert it is certain to cause.

C. Schrieber

In reply to the above Ald. Strang wired these words:—
C. Schreiber, Ottawa

No present prospect of the ice moving for some time, therefore no danger yet. After the water begins to rise there will be plenty of time to remove the bridge.

Robert Strang."



MARCH 26

1888. Times change and the value of things change with them. In 1860-1868, "Government House" was the finest building in the country. It was the headquarters of civil power, whilst its occupants had almost supreme power in the commercial world. The Hudson's Bay Governor was in a way, an absolute monarch, and the house excited as much respect amongst the colonists as the castle of the English noble receives from the peasant. Ten years later it was the house of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and was looked upon as one of the "establishments" of the city. On March 26th, 1888, it was sold by auction for \$100 00 to be torn down and utilized for fire wood and other menial purposes. "So passes away the glory of the world."

The old building behind Government House was sold to Thomas Kelly. In point of historical interest, it discounted Government House, being the residence of the Governor in 1845, afterwards the headquarters of the Northern Department, whilst later the prisoners captured by Riel, 1869-70, were imprisoned therein, and from it Dr. Schultz made his escape.

The only remnant left of old Fort Garry: the stone gate.

MARCH 27

1876. The Fire Brigade, owing to some difference with the city council, passed a resolution "that this brigade here-with tender their resignation until such time as a proper understanding is arrived at between the brigade and the corporation."

It was subsequently resolved that the brigade would hold itself in readiness in case of fire until Monday, March 27th, 1876, so as to enable the corporation to make other arrangement for the fire protection of the city.

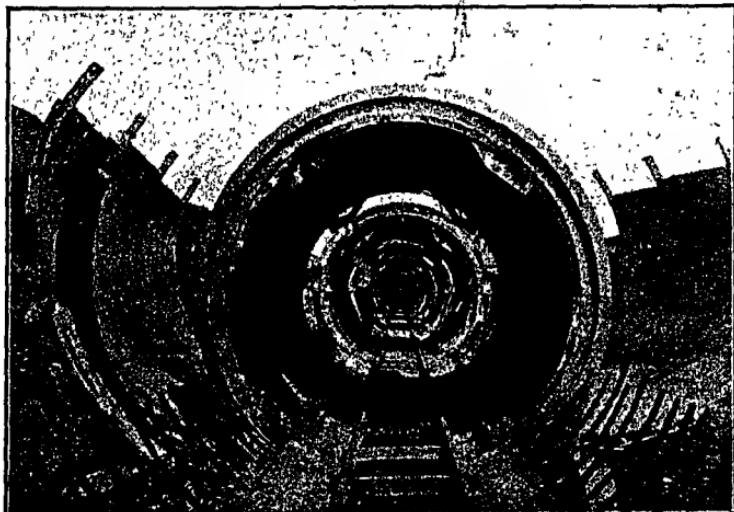
The brigade was reorganized in April, 1876, with Capt. Scott as chief. Some months later, after another disagreement, the brigade was reorganized in April, 1877, with Capt. McMillan as chief of the brigade and William Code as captain of the hose company.

MARCH 28

1873. A new industry of benefit to the epicurean section of the city's population commenced operations, the principals being Moñneau and Rocan, whose advertisement, under date of March 28th, 1873, reads: "Beef, pork, sausages, etc., on hand and for sale at reasonable rates," Mr. Rocan being the pioneer sausage maker of Winnipeg and an acknowledged expert in his line.

MARCH 29

1919. Shoal Lake Water was turned into McPhillips Reservoir at 10 a.m., March 29th, 1919, and distribution by the City of Winnipeg commenced one week later, April 5th, this being nearly thirteen years after the appointment of a commission on July 23rd, 1906, for the purpose of investigating the best available source of water supply for the city. On October 30th, 1907, the Board recommended Winnipeg River as the best supply—but owing to the Hydro Electric scheme being already under way the project was dropped until 1912, when the city again had an investigation made—this time the water of Shoal Lake being recommended.



-Pressure Section of Aqueduct, 8' 0" dia..

MARCH 30

1877. In the pleasant Board of Trade rooms, some fifteen gentlemen, members of the first expedition to the Red River Valley, met together March 30th, 1877, in response to a call by Col. Scott to talk over old times and to organize some permanent organization which would revive and perpetuate the friendships formed in the wilderness. With but few exceptions these survivors of a military movement, executed 17 years before, were under forty years of age, and were as youthful a body of veterans as ever assembled, showing that the expedition had been made up almost entirely of the flower of the Ontario youth at the time.

Amongst those present, were Col. Scott, C. N. Bell, David Houston, C. F. Alloway, H. T. Champion and Hugh John Macdonald—names well known in Winnipeg's Jubilee Year, 1923.

MARCH 31

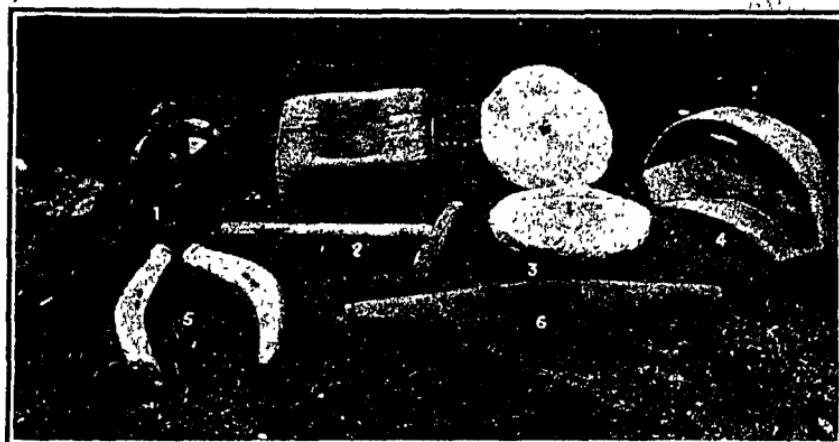
1876. Winnipeg, now the greatest grain centre in the world, has not always held this enviable position. It seems almost impossible, though it was necessary, that but a scant 47 years ago the business men of the city clubbed together in an appeal for relief seed grain. The following communication, dated March 31, 1876, shows the condition of Western Canada's wheat supply at that period, the seed grain having been purchased in Minnesota:

"To the General Manager, Red River Transportation Co.

Dear Sir,—We the undersigned business men of Winnipeg, having in view the necessity of getting the seed grain that has been purchased by our Relief Committee here in time for early sowing, would respectfully ask you to give it preference of all other freight, providing it is ready for shipment on opening of navigation."

THE AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL CITY

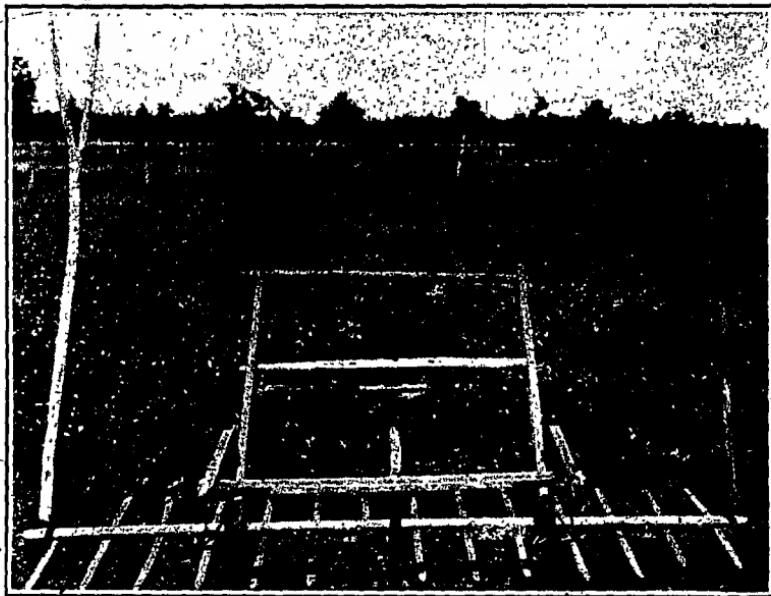
It is but fitting to draw aside the curtain so that we may see the pioneer days, when Selkirk's colonists, having reached the land of promise, turned their minds to the necessities of life, and with spade and hoe laboured on the soil, putting in their first wheat in 1813, the seed being obtained from Fort Alexander on the Winnipeg River. The crop turned out well. In 1818, the "First Crop Report" was most promising; but within a few hours all was lost, the first invasion of grasshoppers eating everything in sight.



- 1.—Old Ox Harness
- 2.—Hollowed Block and Mallet for Barley Crushing
- 3.—The "Quern"—Flour Grinder
- 4.—Seed Basket—for Hand Sowing.
- 5.—Collar and Harness
- 6.—Shoulder Yoke for Water Carrying

Touching indeed is Ross' description of the women of the settlement, with patience and care, stooping low with apron extended, searching over the land to gather in the few heads

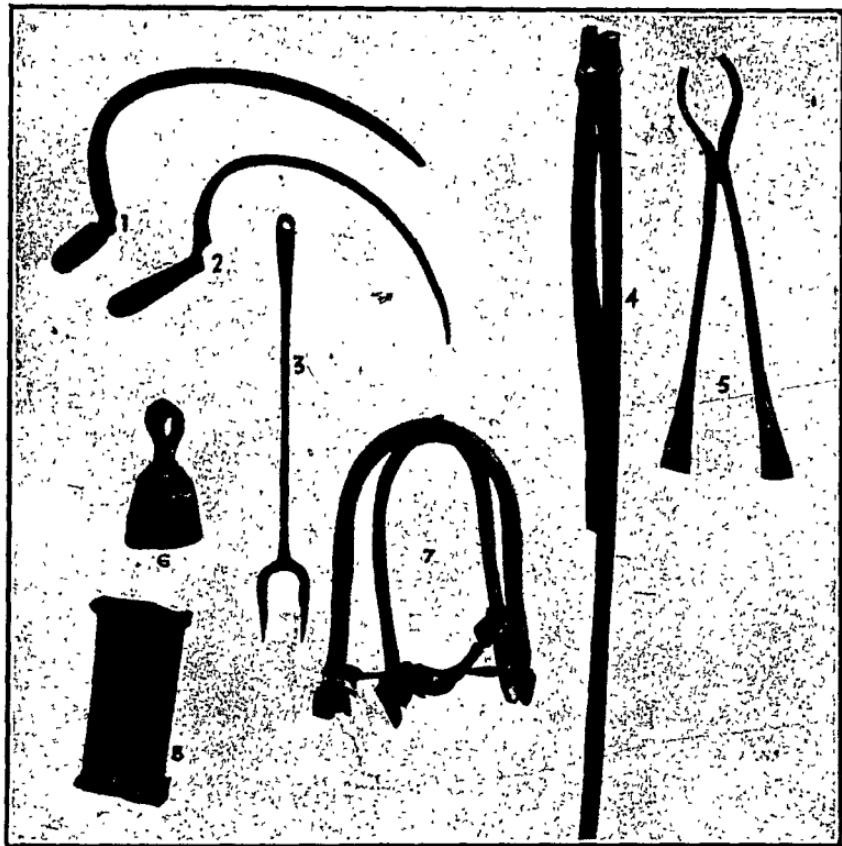
that had escaped. Though unripened and so few, they were guarded zealously for seed for the next year's crop. Alas! the efforts of these women were in vain. In 1820, after a winter of hardship and famine, the men went to Missouri,



The toothed implement is a hay rake, known as the Revolving Rake, drawn by an animal. When the front became filled, by shoving the handle bar slightly forward the teeth caught in ground and passed over the gathered hay, the animal continuing along.

The two uprights, each with two points, were the hay forks in use by the first settlers before they got the real article.

a three month's journey, and purchased 250 bushels of wheat at ten shillings a bushel, returning in flat bottom boats in June. Though sown late, the crop was a success—it cost



No. 1 and 2—The sickles with which the grain was cut.

No. 3—A fork used to lift a boiled round of meat out of the vessel or pot.

No. 4—The flail with which threshing was done on the barn floor.

No. 5—A chimney utensil used to arrange the burning wood—the sockets had short handles of wood.

No. 6—A garden hoe.

No. 7—Yoke with which animals were fastened in the stable.

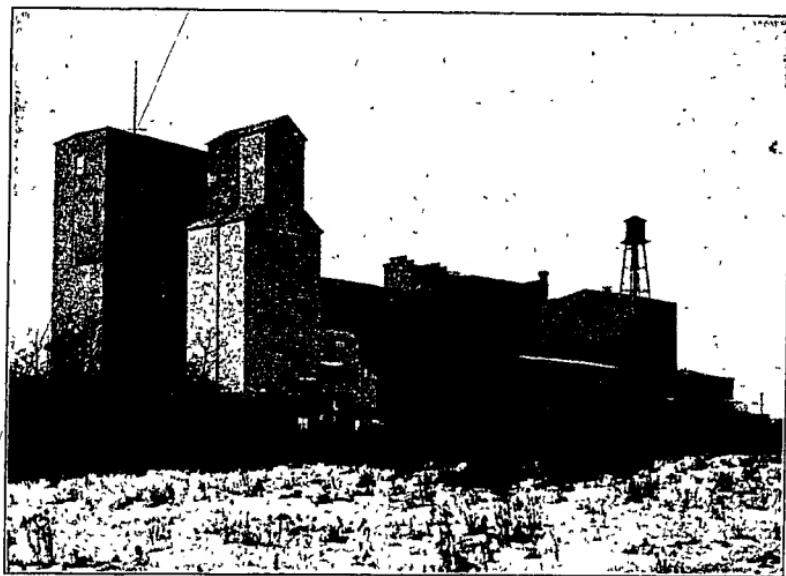
No. 8—A mold in which candles were made.

Lord Selkirk twenty dollars a bushel. In 1823, the first experimental farm, known as Hayfield Farm, was established on the Red River at a cost of two thousand dollars. The buildings were costly and most of the equipment was imported, but, as Ross remarks: "There was not a chicken or cow on the place." Plowing was first introduced on this farm.

From 1827 to 1830, things improved. The methods in these days, according to Ross, are of interest. They did not begin to plow until May 1st, but made a point of having everything seeded by the twentieth of the same month. They soon learnt the wisdom, however, of fall plowing, and even at this early date, summer fallowing was tried with great success. Ross, on his first fallowed field, produced two hundred and fifty-five bushels of wheat from ten bushels of seed.

A second experimental farm was started in 1831, on the Assiniboine River, with the hope of introducing better methods of dairying and stimulating the growing of hemp and flax. Stock was also included, the first stallion of the Colony, costing £300, was bought for this farm. After six years and an expenditure of £3,500, the farm, being a failure through bad management, was abandoned. However, in the following year, 1838, a third experimental farm, situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, comprising eighty acres, was started and continued without success for ten years, being abandoned in 1848. These three farms having cost about \$55,000, to sum up the chronicles, had only benefitted the colonists by teaching them how to plow, how to breed better horses and how to use a scythe.

Floods and plagues played their destructive parts in various years, 1868 apparently being the worst. Hargrave speaks of it being necessary in that year, to shovel and burn the piles of dead hoppers about the walls of Fort Garry, the water being polluted with them.



Giant Flour Mill in Winnipeg District

These hardships were faced by brave men and women, who worked and suffered in patient silence on the very land where now stands our City—on the same plots which are now adorned with stately buildings, within the walls of which the hand of industry and commerce is directed, reaching out to the four corners of the universe. Well did the City Fathers, in 1874, adopt the motto: "Commerce, Prudence, Industry."

APRIL 1

1879. The "cash" system was adopted by a number of business houses, notably butchers and bakers, April 1st, 1879, and gave rise to considerable discussion through the papers; much diversity of opinion as to its advisability, and a strong feeling of opposition on the part of some of the struggling community existed. It was contended by its promoters that the cutting down of prices would follow—a most desirable and necessary result—no such reduction followed, and to quote the words of a press article, "the advantage gained by the consumer under the new circumstances is nil."

APRIL 2

1882. Seven car loads of ready-made houses in sections were shipped from Ontario to Winnipeg on April 2nd, 1882, in an endeavor to provide accommodation for the great influx of people during the early months of the year of the great boom, this being but a few days after a shipment of tents had been dispatched.

APRIL 3

1869. Thomas Lusted was the first carriage maker in business in the Red River Settlement, his advertisement, under date of April 3rd, 1869, reading: "Thos. Lusted, Carriage Maker, Winnipeg, announces to the people of this colony that he has now on hand an imported stock of carriages and wagons, felloes and spokes, hubs and shafts, and he is prepared to manufacture wagons and buggies on short notice and at reasonable rates."

1922. First radio broadcast from the Free Press Station C.J.C.G., was on April 3rd, 1922.

APRIL 4

1883. Forty years before the advent of Child's Restaurant, catering to the hungry public of Winnipeg, it was not an easy matter for the "busy business men" to have their mid-day meal "down-town," therefore joy reigned in their hearts on April 4th, 1883, when Winnipeg's first lunch counter was opened, where, as the report reads: "one can get all the delicacies of the season reasonably and at a reasonable rate. One particular feature is soup, from 12 to 3 p.m., for the accommodation of business men, for a very nominal price." The White Elephant Hotel and Cafe on Portage Avenue, next to the Queen's Hotel, housed this innovation.

APRIL 5

1861. In surroundings more humble than either the "Capitol" or "Metropolitan," the young of St. John's parish assembled on Friday evening, April 5th, 1861, and were entertained with the wonders of a magic lantern, the first in the Settlement, the Rev. T. T. Smith, assisted by W. G. Fonseca, was the lecturer. The spectators were much gratified and thought the three hours spent in St. John's Hall unusually short. The magic lantern was a present from Lady Selkirk to the Bishop of Rupert's Land.

APRIL 6

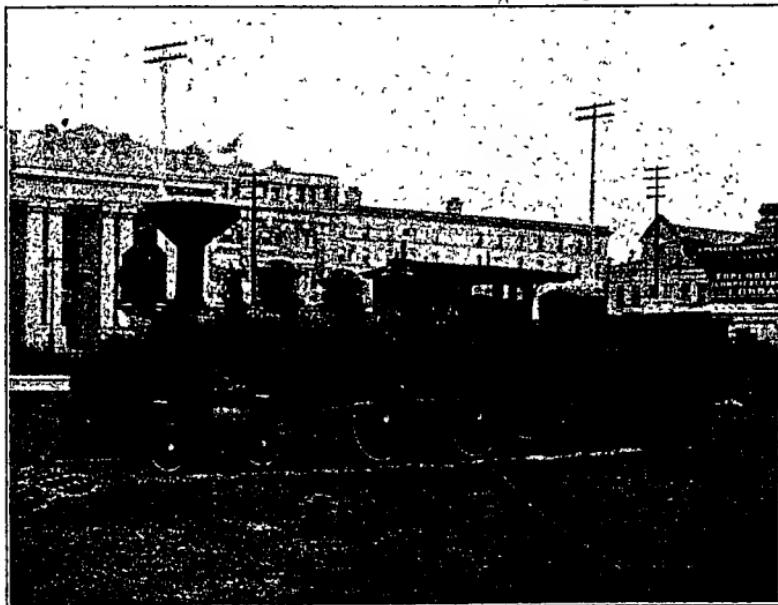
1876. A notable event in the history of the North-West occurred when telegraphic communication was established between Winnipeg and Battle River, on the afternoon of April 6th, 1876, when there flashed a message over the wires announcing the glad tidings that the far west was brought within "talking distance" of the future metropolis of Canada—Winnipeg. The event at the western terminus of the line was one of rejoicing, and was celebrated by the people "towards the setting of the sun," in a manner befitting the importance of the occasion.

APRIL 7

1877. The arrival of 65 families of Mennonites, the first of their sect to enter Winnipeg, on July 31st, 1874 by the steamer "International," was but the forerunner of the immigration of a vast number of these people to the Province of Manitoba, and it is interesting to read the statement of Mr. Jacob J. Shantz on his examination, regarding the Mennonite colony, before the Parliamentary Immigration Commission on April 7th, 1877. He stated "that his people were well satisfied with their new homes, which were far superior to those they had left in Russia. The country generally was better for the purposes of settlement than any part of Minnesota he had seen. There were no less than 60,000 Mennonites in Russia who had not the right to immigrate or sell their homesteads without the permission of the Russian Government."

APRIL 8

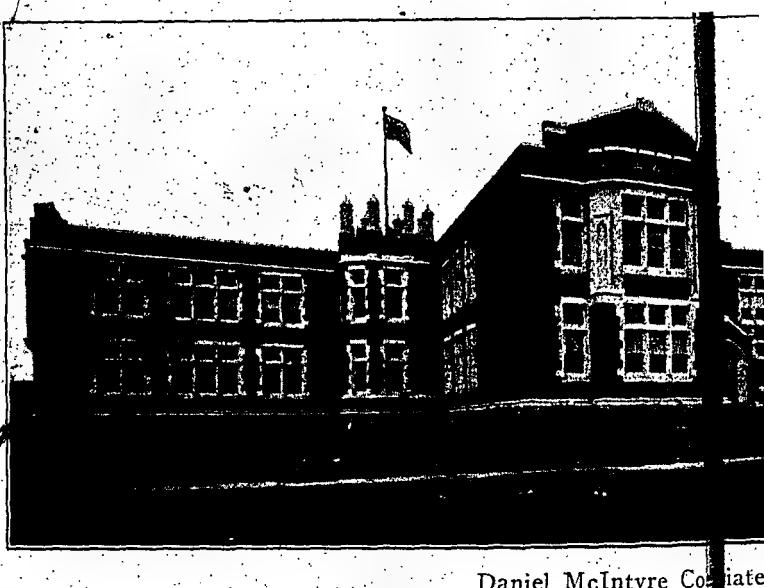
1878. Those of the present day, who have counted a trainload of wheat, losing track of the number of cars, in their surprise at the length, are no more interested than were the citizens of 1878 in the largest individual shipment by steamer to leave Winnipeg when on April 8th, 1878, W. J. S. Trail consigned 84½ tons of wheat to David Dows & Co., New York, bonded for export to Europe—in sacks to Fisher's Landing—bulked in cars to Duluth, then by water to New York via Buffalo.



"Countess of Dufferin"

APRIL 9

1923. Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute, named in honor of Dr. McIntyre, who has been superintendent of Winnipeg Public Schools since 1885, received its first pupils after the Easter holidays on April 9th, 1923, being the latest school erected by the city, at a cost of over half



Daniel McIntyre Collegiate

a million dollars to date, which figure includes heating plant and other mechanical equipment. Provision is made in the plans for an auditorium and gymnasium section. In June 1923 there was an enrolment of 1,019 pupils under a staff of 34 teachers.

APRIL 10

1871. The first Methodist services held in the Red River Settlement were conducted by Rev. George Young, who reached Winnipeg July 4th, 1868. Rev. Mr. Young was a clergyman peculiarly fitted for establishing a church in a new country. As time went on, the second building in which the services were held became too small, and on



Grace Institute, 1923

April 10th, 1871, when building operations were commenced on Grace Church, he superintended the work himself, and could have been seen, crowbar in hand, assisting to move the heavy timbers used in the construction of the church, which was dedicated September 17th, 1871. The building was 30 by 50 feet with a lecture room or vestry behind—18 by 20 feet—ornamented with eight stained glass windows.

APRIL 11

1867. Written on the fine inner rind of the birch bark, surrounded with a deep border of gilt, the letters of the heading being in red, white and blue, the capitals throughout being in old English gilt, the following is the translation of a letter under date of April 11th, 1867, written by Mr. Thomas Spence, purporting to come from Indians at the Red River Settlement:—

"TO THE FIRST BORN OF OUR GREAT MOTHER ACROSS THE GREAT WATERS:—

Great Chief, whom we call Royal Chief, we and our people hear that our relations, the half-breeds and the pale faces at Red River, have asked you to come and see them next summer. We and our people also wish you to come and visit us. Every lodge will give you royal welcome. We have the bear and the buffalo and our hunting grounds are free to you; our horses will carry you, and our dogs hunt for you, and we and our people will guard and attend you; our old men will show you their medals which they received for being faithful to the father of our Great Mother. Great Royal Chief! If you will come, send word to our guiding chief at Fort Garry, so that we may have time to meet and receive you as becoming our Great Royal Chief."

The following June, word was received that the address from the chiefs of the Red River Settlement had been presented to the Prince of Wales, who desired that his sentiments of satisfaction, on receiving the address, should be communicated to the Chiefs. It was added, that His Royal Highness was unable to visit their country.

APRIL 12

1908. Seven years after the advent of the first automobile on the streets of Winnipeg saw the installation of Winnipeg's first "Filling Station," April 12th, 1908, the announcement reading "To Cyclists and Owners of Motor Cars—For the convenience of owners of motor cars who wish to refill deflated tires, the Free Press have installed on the street curb at the Garry side of its building, a line of hose fitted with standard couplings which is in connection with the receiver of the air compressor plant of the Free Press, which is run by electrical power—an automatic device which guarantees a uniform and constant supply. This machinery is in operation day and night and abundant supply of air at suitable pressure is, therefore, at all times available.

APRIL 13

1876. Once again, on April 13th, 1876, Winnipeg proved its versatility in a way somewhat unusual—not other city in the world being able to boast of such an occurrence throughout the history of ages—there was trotting as well as boating on the river—skating in the rink whilst a cricket match was being played on the prairie—all events taking place within one mile of each other! No wonder Winnipeggers in these days felt that they were living in a sphere of progress and animation.

APRIL 14

1871. Mr. John Hackett, a soldier of the 1st Ontario Rifles, who had acted in the capacity of baker, started in business in Winnipeg, April 14th, 1871—following is the advertisement of Winnipeg's first baker:

"BREAD

BREAD

BREAD

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Winnipeg and vicinity that I have started a bakery in McDermot Building and I am now prepared to furnish a first class quality of bread.

Bread will be delivered regularly in any part of the town to all who will send in their orders, at sixpence per two pound loaf.—John Hackett."

APRIL 15

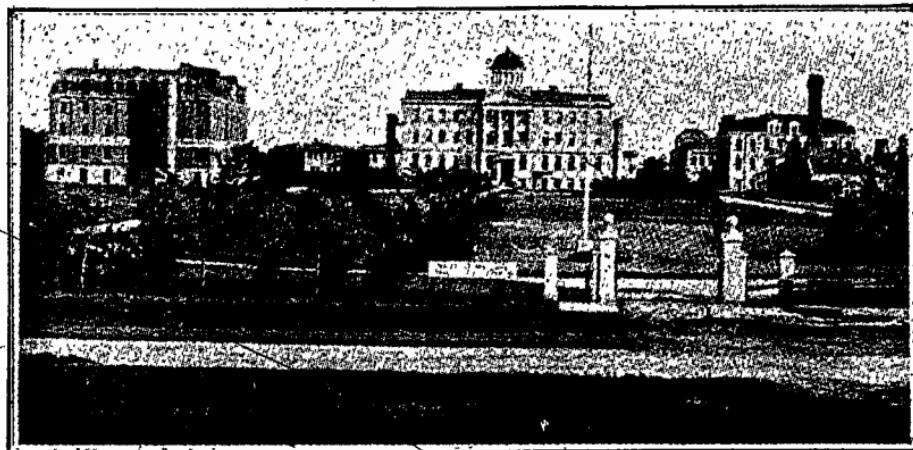
1872. April 15th, 1872, was kept as a public holiday and thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness. Illuminations and bonfires took place in the evening and there was general rejoicing throughout the city.

APRIL 16

1883. The city having been in darkness for some weeks, the city council made a contract, under date of April 16th, 1883, with the North-west Electric Co., to supply lights at \$1.25 per light per night. The contract when drawn up called for 38 lights, the lights to burn 240 nights a year at 7-4/5 cents per light per hour. A clause in the contract stipulated that for the seven nights preceding the full moon, and for two nights after, the lights should not be lit.

APRIL 17

1887. A large party of immigrants reached Winnipeg from the older eastern provinces of Canada as well as from countries of Europe, on April 17th, 1887. Individual and small groups continued to arrive through the summer, the sixth large party in October having 480 families—so great in excess of the accommodation it was necessary to use the barracks at Fort Osborne as an annex to the Immigration Hall. Demand for land induced business men to open real estate offices.



Old Agricultural Buildings

APRIL 18

1871. An act was passed April 18th, 1871, relating to highways of which the following is an extract:—

"For the purpose of this act, the main highway on the west side of the Red River from Lake Winnipeg to Pembina (Lord Selkirk Highway) and the main highway on the north side of the Assiniboine from Fort Garry to the western line of the Province (Portage Highway), also the highway from Fort Garry to the Lake of the Woods by Pointe du Chene crossing the German Creek at St. Boniface, running along the Red River southward to a point opposite the River Assiniboine (Dawson Trail), shall be known as the Great Highways."

It may be noted that in 1871, the Government spent the sum of \$19,462.62 on roads and bridges and the Public Works Department reported that "Main Street, Post Office Street, Notre Dame Street and a portion of the road leading to Portage la Prairie—all in Winnipeg—were ditched, graded and necessary culverts placed."

APRIL 19

1871. Meteorological observations commenced in Winnipeg April 19th, 1871. The first complete month of observations being May, 1871. James Stewart, observer.

Highest temperature, 91 degrees on 31st
Lowest " 38 " 1st

Mean for month, 62 or 10 above normal. Rainfall, 1.80 in., which fell in seven days. The normal amount for May is 2.15 inches. May, 1871, was, therefore, abnormally hot and rather dry.

APRIL 20

1882. During the highest waters known in the Red River since the flood of 1852, which incidentally threw a complete damper on the already fast ebbing days of the boom, the bridge over the Red River at Broadway for which pile driving had commenced November 15th, 1881, was swept away by an ice gōrge April 20th, 1882.

APRIL 21

1877. Alas! Winnipeg's Banking Row was not always the clean, untainted harbor of wealth that it is in this Jubilee year, as evidenced by a letter to the Free Press, under date April 21st, 1877, which read "I have anxiously looked in your paper for the past two weeks to see if anyone would draw the attention of the city council to the fact that a large livery stable is being built on Main Street, within a few feet of the Customs House.

A livery stable in such a vicinity is a nuisance. I certainly think the same should be made as inoffensive as possible and think steps should be taken to compel the proprietor to make the entrance at the rear of the building. If it is permitted to remain as it is now, the present sidewalk will be of very little use to the public with horses and carriages being brought in or out of the stable across the main thoroughfare of the city."

Forty-six years later, public opinion is incensed over motor garages; instead of livery stables, being erected in residential districts.

APRIL 22.

1875. A lecture, "Red River Fifteen Years Ago," was given by the Hon. J. W. Taylor, U.S. Consul, to a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., in the Court House, on April 22, 1875—which comprised many interesting reminiscences of scenes and incidents in the Red River country in 1866, the year in which the lecturer made his first visit. He related his experiences in church-going during his visit. On first Sunday he attended St. Boniface Cathedral, a two tower building, being forcibly struck with the attitude of veneration and simplicity and grace of the costumes of the female worshippers.

The second Sabbath he attended the church at Kildonan, where the Rev. McTavish was to deliver a discourse in Gaelic. The entire parish had turned out to hear the first sermon preached in the Settlement in the old tongue—blank disappointment spread over the countenances of the congregation as the preacher, ascending the pulpit, delivered his sermon in English.

The following Sunday he attended service at St. Peter's, where the Rev. Cowley preached his sermon in that beautiful, syllabic, phonetic language—the Cree.

Another Sabbath and he stood upon the site of Winnipeg—Winnipeg was not—instead, five hundred Crees of the Plains, with their medicine men performing their curious and barbarous incantations to the deities who ride the clouds.

In this Jubilee year, 1923, is the Church being set aside, having played so lone and strong a hand in the pioneer days, to make room for commerce?

APRIL 23

1879. From press reports, "a few English residents met at the Merchants Hotel, April 23rd, 1879, to discuss a roast of beef and a barrel of beer, provided for the occasion by Host Morris. The following gentlemen were present:— Messrs. Farner (in the chair), Nursey, Radiger, Pearson, Disbrowe, Wellband, Cruttwell, Thomas, Rickards, Burnell and others." The old St: George's Society, organized April 12th, 1872, with C. J. Budd, president, and J. H. Ashdown, vice-president, having lapsed, an effort was made to re-organize, which resulted in a meeting being called on May 16th, 1879, when the Society was placed on a sound footing with A. F. Elden, president, W. R. Nursey, secretary, and W. H. Disbrowe, treasurer.

APRIL 24

1873. Mr. George Rath is the proprietor of a new system of waterworks, which will henceforth supply citizens with the liquid element. The concern is mounted on four wheels, contains eleven barrels of water and will be provided with forty feet of hose by which means the water can be introduced into the houses of our citizens without the pail system. This travelling tank will be kept full each night to be used in case of fire. Rath-er good of Mr. Rath. (So ran a press notice on April 24th, 1873.)

APRIL 25

1920. The Winnipeg Falcons won the World's Amateur Hockey Championship at Antwerp, Belgium, April 25th, 1920, during the Olympic Games.

APRIL 25

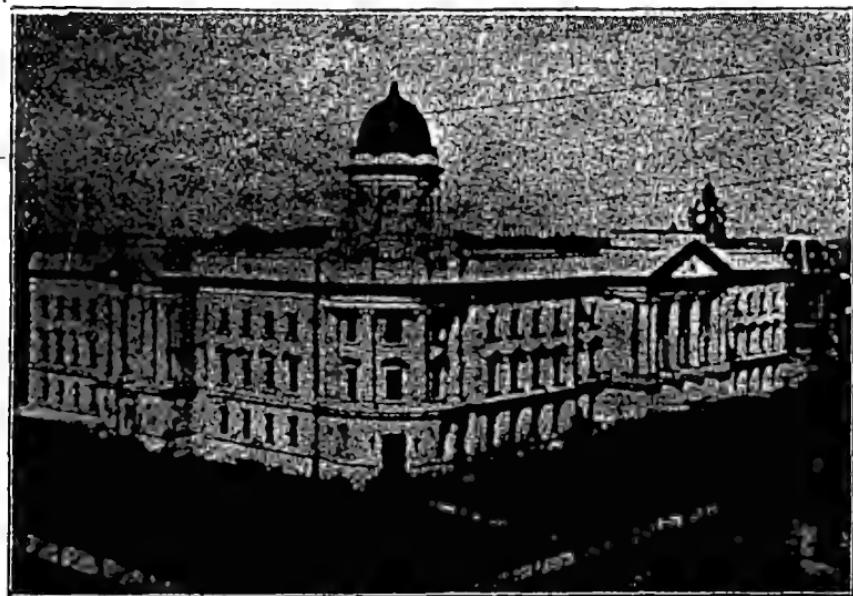
1874. The 25th appears to be a popular date for dealing with liquor questions, for whilst the Manitoba Legislature chose that day in July, 1923, to deal with the Moderation League Act. we find that on the 25th of April, 1874, a proclamation was issued under the seal of the North-West Territories: "Witness our trusty and well beloved Alex. Morris, a member of the Privy Council, Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Territories and the Province of Manitoba, at the Government House at Fort Garry, Manitoba, of the enactment 'That no spirits or strong waters shall be manufactured or made in the North-West Territories nor shall the same be brought into the said territories from any Province of Canada . . . under the pains, penalties and forfeitures which we have seen fit to enact and provide therefor.'

APRIL 26

1871. A colonist, living along the banks of the Red River called his wife to him and said, pointing upstream, "What's that thing?" It was a moment or two before her eyes could make out a distant oblong of woody white—the dazzling white of new lumber—racing along between the ice blocks, with a group of hardy dark figures reclining on it and letting the Red River do all the work. That object was the flat-bottom boat which brought to Winnipeg, on April 26th, 1871, the eight Ontario men, Clark, Dundas, Gerrond, Johnston, McDonald, McKinnon, Robertson and Savage, who formed the head of the rush to the West, leading Manitoba's present three-fifths of a million to the Red River Valley.

APRIL 27

1826. Ice in the Red River broke up on April 27th, 1826,—four days later Governor Donald McKenzie and family were forced to the upper story of their residence owing to floods. Three weeks later saw forty inches of water in the residence of Rev. D. T. Jones, of St. John's (afterwards Bishop's Court). Pallisades and many buildings, comprising three forts, were carried away by the flood waters. The rebuilding, after the waters had receded, took place on higher grounds and farther west than the old site. One eyewitness says—"The most spectacular thing was a house in flames, drifting along in the night, its one half immersed in the water and the remainder burning furiously."



Manitoba Law Courts

APRIL 28

1836. In the first trial by jury, the first petty jury empannelled in the North-West, Louis St. Denis, having been tried, convicted of theft, besides some further punishment, was sentenced to be publicly flogged, April 28th, 1836. The unusual spectacle of a white man being stripped and flogged before the public gaze raised a spirit of indignation against the flogger, who was stoned, and but for police intervention, would have been killed.

APRIL 29

1871. The U.S. Government, having forbidden imports or exports with Canada, other than by a bonded vessel, the old means of transportation by cart passed away—the H.B. Co. not having their own vessel bonded, also being at a disadvantage. The first bonded vessel to reach Winnipeg arrived on April 29th, 1871, loaded to her hurricane decks with freight and a few passengers, landing her freight at the foot of Post Office Street. The first warehousemen on the levee were Bannatyne and Begg, who engaged C. N. Bell, who had left the Ontario Rifles, as warehouse clerk. It is said that with the high rates of freight charged, the first load which was brought in by this vessel, "The Selkirk," almost paid the entire cost of her construction.

APRIL 30

1875. The first public spelling match took place in Winnipeg in Good Templars' Hall, on Friday, April 30th, 1875, Gilbert McMicken in the chair and Thomas Nixon, senr., as referee. It was an amusing scene and "Consul Taylor and Samuel Jackson appeared to be the boss spellists on that occasion, the former actually spelling the word Brokovski correctly, which, it must be acknowledged, was a wonderful feat."

THE EARLY CHURCH

Major Semple, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Fort York, who lost his life in 1816, speaking of the Red River Colony, said, with feeling, "I have trodden the burnt ruins of houses, barns, a mill, a fort and sharpened stockades, but none of a place of worship, even on the smallest scale. I blush to say that throughout the whole extent of the Hudson's Bay territory, no such building exists."



The First Church, St. John's, 1823

When the Rev. John West arrived in 1820, there was not a church of any denomination on this side of the Red River so that between the Red River and the far Pacific coast there was not nor had there ever been a temple built by human hands dedicated to religious purposes.

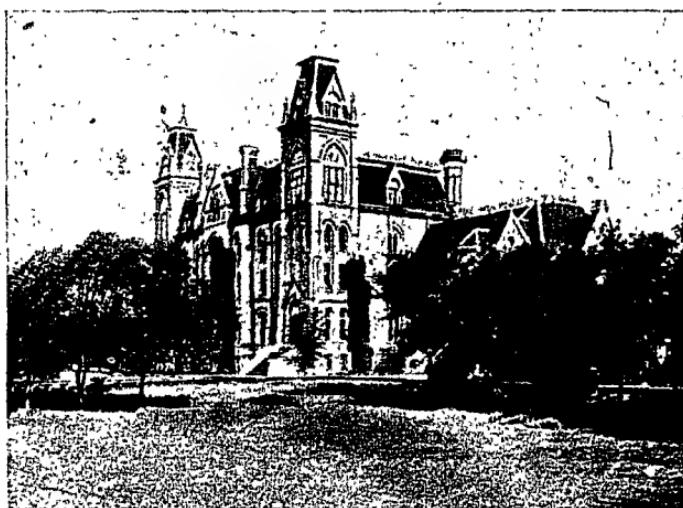
On visiting York Factory in 1822, Mr. West received the joyful news that the Church Missionary Society had decided to adopt Red River as a missionary station, having



Dr. David Anderson, first Bishop of Rupert's Land

appointed the Rev. David Jones, who was to sail from England in 1823. Returning to Red River, John West decided to erect a special place of worship, and early in 1823 a small

wooden church was opened for Divine service, although services had been held therein during the previous fall. Speaking of this edifice in his Journal, the Rev. Mr. West writes, "As I was returning the other evening from visiting some settlers nine or ten miles off, the setting sun threw a lengthened shadow from the newly erected church and school, and the thought that there was now in this wide land a landmark of Christianity, and an asylum for Indian children, filled my heart with praise and awakened the hope that the Saviour might make them the means of raising a spiritual temple in this wilderness to the honour of His name."



St. John's College

From this little mission spread out the message of the Gospel. Mr. West visited Churchill and a touching little manuscript written by a very intelligent Esquimaux, runs thus: "White man him love properly; him come teach my country."

Although the formation of a General Synod originated in the older East, Winnipeg was the city chosen, a fitting tribute to its church's early struggle, when the meeting which produced the greatest results was held in St. John's College, in the year 1890, and without any doubt one of the moulding minds of the undertaking was ~~Arch~~bishop Machray. Moreover, when the church in Canada met for its first general synod, it was the Dean of Rupertsland, an early missionary of the West, Bishop Grisdale, who was chosen to preside over the meeting held for the organization of the Lower House.

From this very region, in which but one hundred years ago the Rev. John West was the solitary clergyman, we have given, in the Primate, one of our own sons, who presides over the whole Church in Canada with ability and distinction.



Bishop Mountain in the canoe which brought him from Lachine to Red River—a distance of 1,800 miles—in 1844.

MAY 1

1876. The name of the Post Office at Fort Garry was changed to Winnipeg May 1st, 1876. In this year there were only two post offices in the Province of Manitoba issuing money orders, whereas in 1922 the Winnipeg Post Office alone issued orders amounting to over \$1,000,000.00. The first free letter carrier delivery went into operation in Winnipeg April 1st, 1882.

MAY 2

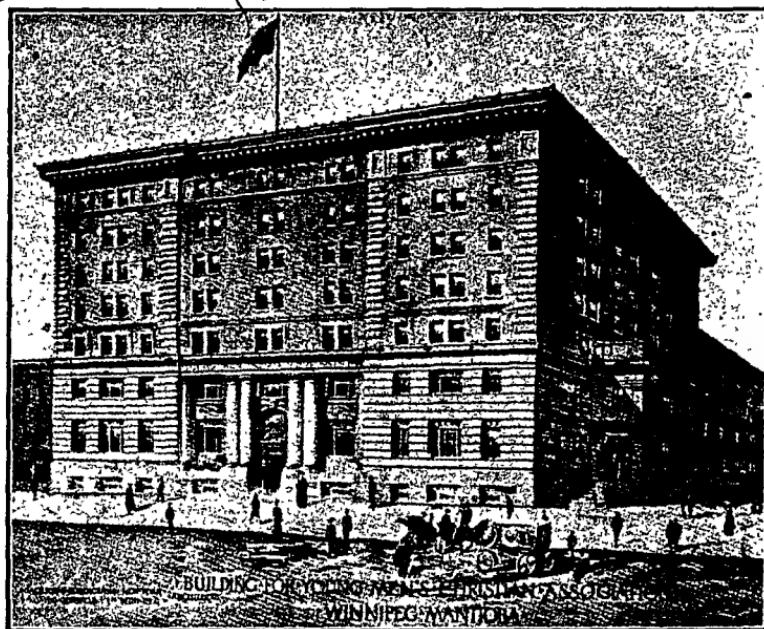
1920. The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary was celebrated May 2nd, 1920, in Winnipeg, by the Hudson's Bay Company, of the granting of a royal charter by Charles II to the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into the Hudson Bay. The present Governor Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E., who visited Canada, making an inspection of the Company's many points, said, at the anniversary banquet: "The Company has good reason to feel that the people of Canada take pride in an institution most of the activities of which are carried on in Canada, which has its roots in the remote past and a record which is unique in the history of trading corporations. The highest prosperity of the Company is, and must continue to be, bound up with the welfare of Canada, and it is no exaggeration to say that the future of the Company depends upon the efficiency of the service it renders to the country it has helped to make."

MAY 3

1873. The dread pain of toothache was overshadowed by the greater dread of the dentist's chair, for on May 3rd, 1873, J. W. Barstow, styling himself as Surgeon Dentist, according to his advertisement, "begs to announce to the public of Winnipeg that he has engaged rooms in the Davis Hotel, where his services in operative dentistry will be available . . . trusting that with his experience he will be enabled to secure perfect satisfaction for those requiring his aid." Wow!

MAY 4

1873. The first rats, not muskrats, but the Simon pure, ever seen in this country were two—imported to Winnipeg in a package of goods, May 4th, 1873. Laying on the levee overnight they had only time to wink an eyelid on seeing daylight when their eyes were closed for ever.



MAY 5

1912. The central branch of the Y.M.C.A. on Vaughan Street was formally opened May 5th, 1912, at which function one of the original members recounted how, in the year of organization, 1879, it had been his duty to carry thirty-two chairs from the ground floor of the Commercial Building to to the first floor and back for the meetings, for which he received the sum of 25c. per week—what a contrast to the present day, when the property of the Association in Winnipeg, including land, buildings and furniture total over \$650,000.00.

MAY 6

1912. Erected by the City at a cost of \$46,500.00, exclusive of the site, which was formerly part of the Ward Five Market Site, the Pritchard Avenue Public Baths were opened for public use on Arbor Day, May 6th, 1912. The plunge bath being 79' x39'. Three years later, March 24th, 1915, saw the formal opening of the Cornish Park Baths at a cost of \$53,253.08, exclusive of site, which was part of the Water Works property. This plunge bath is 75' x 42', there were the same number of shower baths, namely, thirty-two, as at Pritchard Avenue.

MAY 7

1874. The business of the city having grown to large proportions, Messrs. McMillan and Nesbitt ventured on the first Express and Dray business in Winnipeg, commencing May 7th, 1874, their advertisement reading "The City Dray and Express Co. will transport passengers, packages and heavy freight from and to any part of the city and vicinity at low rates. The attention of merchants, flatboatmen, hotel keepers and the public is invited to examine our dray facilities for the transportation of machinery, etc., etc."

MAY 8

1873. W. F. Alloway, the prominent banker and philanthropist of to-day, opened a store for the exclusive sale of tobacco and kindred lines, May 8th, 1873—the first of its kind in Winnipeg, his advertisement embracing "The very best tobacco and cigars in the city, Snuffs, Pouches, Cigar-holders, Toothpicks, Cigar Cases, Charcoal pipes." This store was situated at the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, next to Hackett's Bakery.

MAY 9

1872. Mr. Landrigan, with his own turnout, paraded the streets May 9th, 1872, letting the people see Winnipeg's first cab which was to start making the gentleman's fortune on the following week, his advertisement reading: "Cab for Hire. Any person desiring to hire a cab to go to any part of the town of Winnipeg can find one at the stand in front of the Davis Hotel.—David Landrigan."

MAY 10

1871. Acting under instructions from the local government, Mr. Elwood, on May 10th, 1871, surveyed Main Street from near Grace Church to the Court House (extract from report at this time). The street was then graded to a width of 32', leaving one rod on each side for sidewalks. The roadway was cambered with a curve of 3' in the centre and sloping sides. Post Office Street was also graded and furnished with two culverts and tap drains. This was the commencement of street making in Winnipeg. The mileage for improvements in the City to July 1st, 1923, is as follows:

Graded roads—340 miles; Asphalt roads—122 miles; Macadam and block—50 miles; Wooden sidewalks—203 miles; Granolithic sidewalks—335 miles.

MAY 11

1894. After a period of twelve years Winnipeg bade adieu to its horse-cars which stopped running May 12th, 1894, when the Winnipeg Electric Company became owners of W. A. Austin's Street Railway.

MAY 12

1870. The Manitoba Act, establishing and providing for the Government of the Province of Manitoba, was assented to May 12th, 1870. Para. 8, "The seat of Government shall be / Fort Garry or within one mile thereof."

MAY 13

1919. The first Manitoba Competition Music Festival was opened May 13th, 1919, closing on the 15th. This Festival has since become an annual affair and is one of the constituted sections of the Men's Musical Club which was founded December 11th, 1916. Another section of the Club, founded on February 16th, 1919, is the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir, the first conductor being George H. Price, followed by C. F. Musgrave and now under the baton of Hugh C. M. Ross.

MAY 14

1875. Provincial letters of Incorporation were granted to the Winnipeg General Hospital, May 14th, 1875. The first building occupied was situated on the N.W. corner of McDermot and Albert Streets, later removed to a house somewhere in the rear of the present Bank of Montreal—afterwards to a house owned by the late Dr. Schultz on Notre Dame Avenue. The fourth move found the hospital on the Red River at a point south of Broadway Bridge on the present location of the C.N.R. In 1875, the hospital was moved to Main Street North, later to a house between McDermot and Bannatyne. Whilst funds were being collected for the erection of what is the present hospital, quarters were secured in the Dominion Government Immigration Hall on Point Douglas Common.

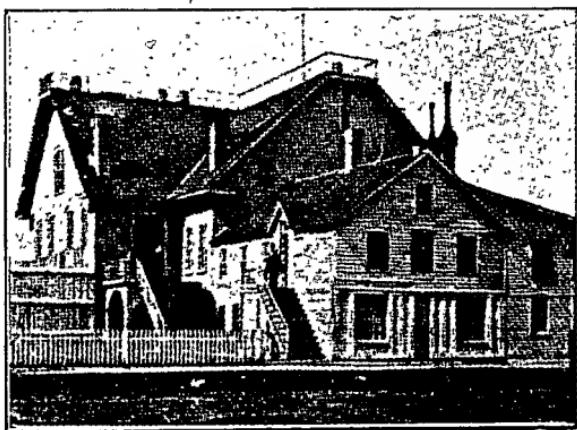
MAY 15

1919. Winnipeg was chosen as the storm centre of a movement, nothing short of a conspiracy to overthrow the constitutional government of the country. A general strike was proclaimed, even to the post office staff. Public opinion was divided on the issue until the leaders printed cards that industries would only be permitted to continue "by permission of the Strike Committee." Winnipeg is the last city that would stand for such dictation and soon organized to uphold the constituted authority. It was a critical hour in the history of the City and the Dominion. The strike was first felt in Winnipeg by the cessation of street car service on May 15th, 1919.

MAY 16

1871. First quarterly court held in Winnipeg May 16th, 1871, since the abolition of Hudson's Bay Co.'s regime—Judge Johnston presiding—John Sutherland, sheriff—Thomas Bunn, Clerk of the Court, with Alexander Begg as foreman of the first Grand Jury to be sworn in for the new Province.

1878. Cowhides were imported into Winnipeg for the first time May 16th, 1878.



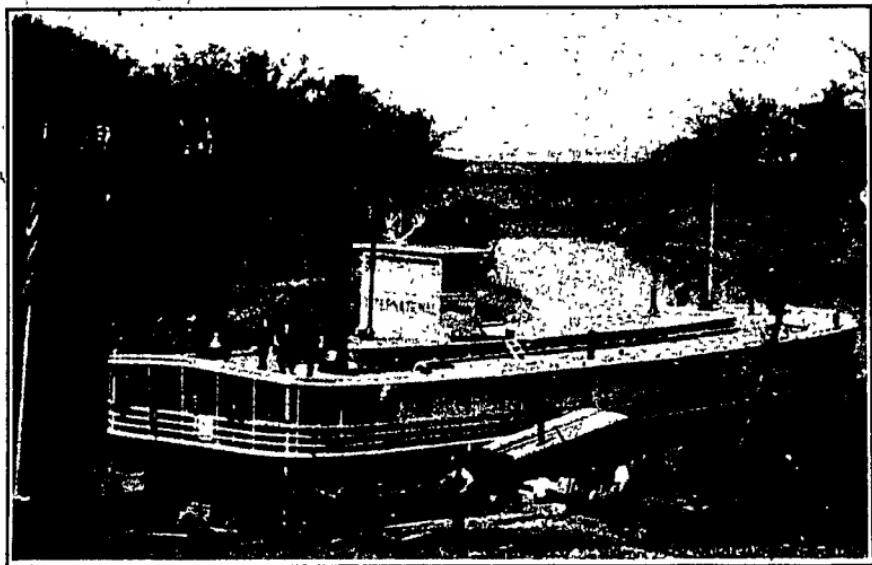
Manitoba's Second Court House, 1873 - 1882

MAY 17

1879. The first walking race that ever took place in Winnipeg was witnessed by a large gathering in the City Hall, May 17th, 1879. There were nine starters and the race was a "forty-eight-hour-go-as-you-please" one; John E. Wilson was the promoter of the affair, which was managed by Scotty McIntyre. The first prize was won by a man named Spence who covered one hundred and fifty miles and five laps in the stipulated time. Vanderburg, with one hundred and forty-eight miles and eight laps to his credit, being second.

MAY 18

1894. The people living in the north end of the city and in St. Johns and Kildonan suburbs had the gratification of seeing the first street car in their end of the town, May 18th, 1894. The opening of the line was associated with the annual games at St. John's College. E. L. Drewry and Capt. Carruthers were among the passengers on the first car.



S.S. "International," plying between Grand Forks
and Winnipeg, 1871

MAY 19

1859. A public holiday was proclaimed May 19th, 1859, when the whistle of the first steam boat was heard upon the river. A royal salute was fired from the Fort and great rejoicing prevailed when the "Anson Northup" tied up to the pontoon bridge at the Forks. The following day saw the first Red River excursion when a full load of passengers was taken down the river to and out on Lake Winnipeg.

The "Northup" went back to Fort Abercrombie, then made a return trip and wintered at Lower Fort Garry.

MAY 20

1864. In the second storey of a house at the corner of Main and Post Office Street, on the evening of November 8th, 1864—the first Lodge A. F. & A. M. held its first meeting in the town of Winnipeg. Dispensation had been given to Bro. John Schultz, W.M., by Grand Master A. T. C. Pier-
son of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, to institute a Lodge in the Red River Settlement—Rupertsland. The dispensa-
tion bore the date of May 20th, 1864—but there was some delay in the transmission of the paper and when it eventually arrived, difficulty arose as to the accommodation for the Lodge—hence the elapse of nearly six months from date of charter to first meeting.

MAY 21

1883. The corner stone of Thomas Ryan's new building on Main Street, near the City Hall, was laid May 21st, 1883. In the cavity in the stone was placed a leather bag containing dust from the Valley of the River Jordan, a stone from Solomon's temple and some leaves from the banks of the Pool of Solomon.

MAY 22

1881. The first telephone exchange in operation in the City was connected up with twelve subscribers, May 22nd, 1881. The instrument resembled an upright piano and had accommodation for 150 subscribers being operated by a boy. The exchange was situated at the top of the Caldwell Block, being installed and in charge of Mr. McDougall and Mr. Walsh.

1915. The first men returned from the Great War, May 22nd, 1915—three members of P.P.C.L.I.

MAY 23

1873. Following the confirmation of Lt. Butler's report by Col. Robertson Ross, the Premier moved for leave to introduce a bill dealing with the administration of justice and for the establishment of a police force in the North-West Territories. It was adopted by the house on May 23rd, 1873, and so the organization of the now famous corps—the R.N.W.M.P., was definitely on its way—two and one half years after the recommendation for such a force had been made. An unwritten rule of etiquette in the force has been one of silence concerning the exploits of its members, but R. G. McBeth's "Policing the Plains"—a history of the force, is a book filled with inspiring incidents of the Redcoated Pioneers of the West.

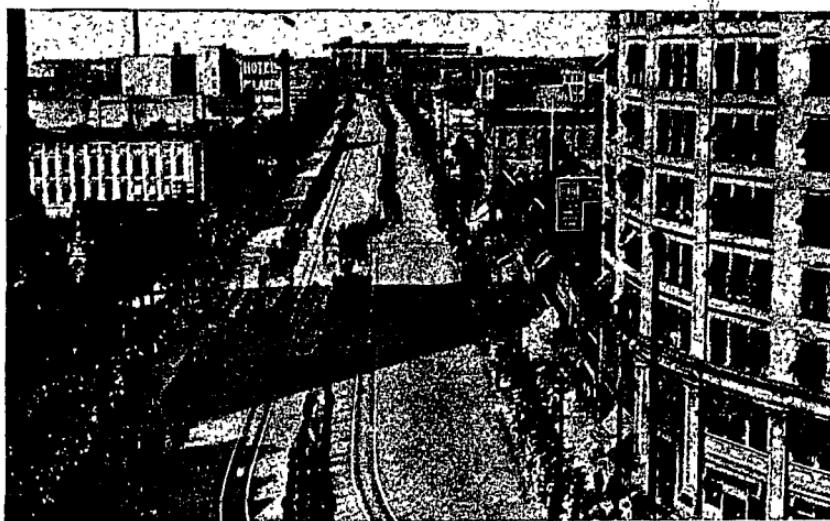
MAY 24

1862. The first celebration of Victoria Day at Fort Garry was in 1862, when the first party of gold seekers paused on their trek to the land of promise, fortune and fame.

1877. Three persons badly and five fatally burned at Lower Fort Garry, May 24th by explosion of gunpowder.

MAY 25

1864. The Rev. Pere Vandenberghe, member of the General Council of Roman Catholic Order of the Oblats in France, and visiting inspector of missions, arrived at Red River on May 25th, 1864. In the ensuing months he embarked on a tour of inspection through the Saskatchewan missions. In the following January, he left Carlton by the Northern Express, which left annually about that time for the Red River, reaching the settlement on his return on February 25th. Living chiefly at St. Boniface from that date, Pere Vandenberghe finally left the country on June 5th, 1865. This was the first official visit of an Inspector from the Catholic Council.



MAY 26

1919. Crowned with honor and walking through the streets crowded with cheering friends, the 27th City of Winnipeg Battalion reached home from overseas on May 26th, 1919, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Riley, D.S.O. having formed a part of the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade under command of Maj.-Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen, C.B., C.M.G., now G.O.C., M.D. No. 10.

MAY 27

1878. The first examinations in connection with the University of Manitoba took place on May 27th, 1878, when seven candidates from the province wrote. Two were natives with Indian blood four Canadians and one American. As to religion two were Roman Catholics, two Methodists and three Presbyterians. When it is considered that these seven successful candidates of 1878 were represented by upwards of one thousand in 1905, it will be seen that great development has taken place in the University. The first degree was conferred on W. R. Gunn, of Manitoba, who graduated as B.A. on June 9th, 1880. The first public convocation was held in the City Hall, June 26th, 1887.

MAY 28

1908. A committee of citizens was appointed at a meeting called by the Children's Aid Society on May 28th, 1908, to report on the necessity of playgrounds for the children of Winnipeg—the result of this initial meeting was the raising of \$800.00 by subscription and the first playground was opened on the Central School ground. The following year, the City Council, having obtained the necessary power from the Legislature, appointed a commission to take charge of the playground work, R. D. Waugh being first chairman of same.

MAY 29

1893. The Winnipeg Baseball Club was organized May 29th, 1893.

1893. Reine Lagimodiere, the first white child born in the Province, died in St. Boniface, May 29th, 1893.

1895. The first Dominion Express Money Order issued in Winnipeg, was on May 29th, 1895.

1898. An Eastern friend contributed \$15,000.00 to the fund for erection of the Victoria Jubilee Wing of the General Hospital, May 29th, 1898.

1903. Winnipeg Society of Artists was inaugurated on May 29th, 1903.

MAY 30

1866. The first "Conference for Clergy and Lay Delegates from Parishes in the Diocese of Rupertsland," was convened by the Bishop in the schoolroom at St. John's. Ten clergymen and eighteen lay men composed the meeting.

1877. Want of a Protestant Ladies' College with proper staff of teachers able to give a superior education, had long been felt. A large, up-to-date building was erected at a cost of \$20,000.00 on four acres of land, connected with St. John's Cathedral, College and Bishop's Court. The school was in connection with the Church of England and its religious teachings were consistent therewith. Miss Ross turned the first sod for the building, on May 30th, 1877; Miss Hart Davis, who later became the wife of Alfred Cowley, was first principal.

MAY 31

1811. The first real estate deal on record with reference to territory within which Winnipeg now stands as the Eastern portal, the acquisition by Lord Selkirk of 116,000 square miles from the Hudson's Bay Co. for a consideration of ten shillings, was consummated on May 31st, 1811.

MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Winnipeg has at all times been to the fore in music. In the tide of population that flowed into the Red River country between the 70's and 80's were many from the cultured centres of the East, the South, and from across the seas. They brought with them not only a taste for the best in music and art, but in many cases an ability to give it practical expression. The result was that in the early years of the City we find the foundation being laid for its larger musical life. The choral societies, the bands, the orchestras and the theatricals of forty years ago established reputations that live even to this day. Impetus was given the musical life of the City in 1870, when the Wolseley Expedition reached Fort Garry—a first-class band accompanying them. The City Band was organized in 1876, the City Cadets in 1882, the 90th Band came into being in 1884, absorbing the Cadets. All through the 70's, church choirs were being formed and brought to a high state of musical efficiency.

Amateur opera was thriving, "The Pirates of Penzance," "H.M.S. Pinafore," and "Iolanthe," being presented in a highly creditable manner under the leadership of Prof. J. G. McLagan, who was also organist of Holy Trinity Church. The 90th Band, for more than a quarter of a century, upheld the musical prestige of Winnipeg, not only in Canada but in the wider musical field of the United States.



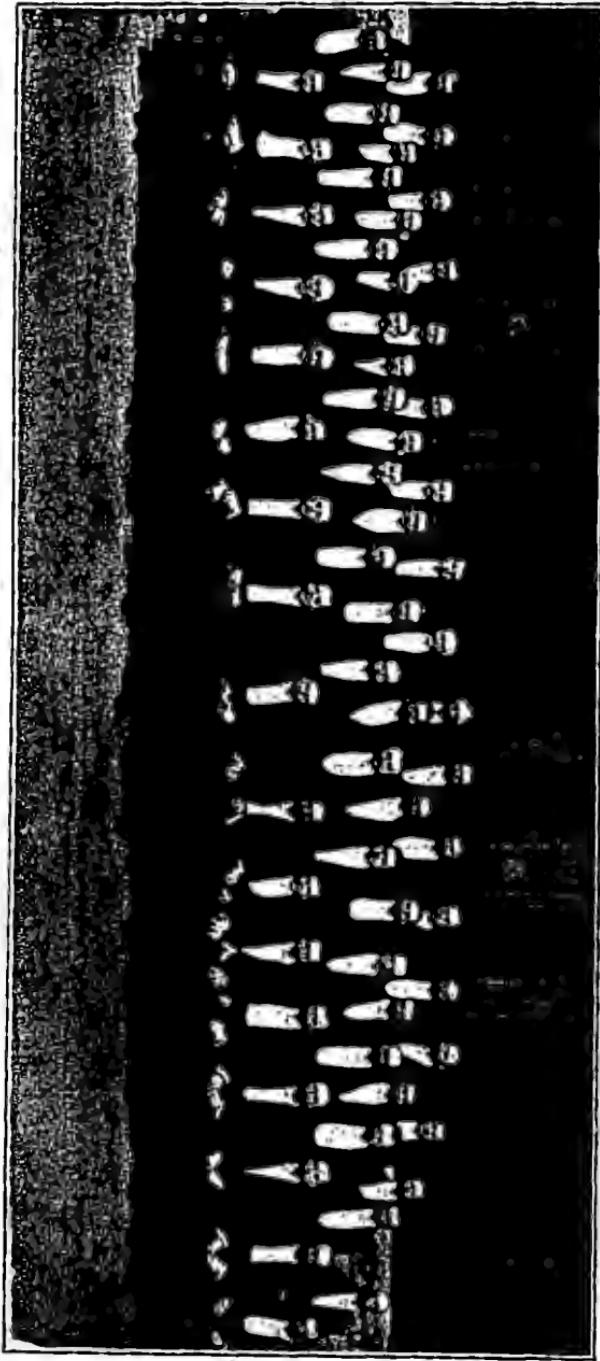
THE APOLLO CLUB ORCHESTRA —

Commenced in Winnipeg in 1889

Included in the group are Miss A. Taylor, Miss Cope, Dean Coombes, Dr. W. A. McIntyre, A. Scott, E. Semple, H. S. Rooke, D. J. Clark, A. Grieve, Dr. A. Bush, S. Barrowclough. The Orchestra was organized by F. C. N. Kennedy.

Herr Paul Henneberg, Conductor

Winnipeg Male Voice Choir, 1923 Hugh C. M. Ross, Conductor



The home of Winnipeg's musical and theatrical life for many years was Victoria Hall, built by Thomas McCrossan in the early 80's—being the basis of the present Winnipeg Theatre.

During the past ten years, Winnipeg has made tremendous musical growth. Building on the solid lines of the city's earlier musicians and lovers of music, a high standard has been attained.

The Winnipeg Male Voice Choir is an outstanding organization, whose productions during the last five seasons have won unstinted praise from some of the best judges on the continent. The Men's Musical Club, for the past seven years, has been doing splendid work for the development of Winnipeg's musical culture. The Women's Musical Club has brought to the city some of the world's great artists, in addition to stimulating interest in our native composers and artists.

The Annual Spring Festival of the Winnipeg Oratorio Society has become an outstanding event of the year in the musical world of Western Canada. A more recent feature has been the Manitoba Musical Competition Festival in which artists and choirs from the Province and City meet in Winnipeg for competitions in both individual and organization work. The Festival has aroused much interest and has encouraged original composition—though we must go back to March, 1876, for two local compositions, the "Winnipeg Waltz" and "Free Press Waltz," the work of Prof. Rosenberg.

JUNE 1

1916. A red letter day in the history of the City of Winnipeg was the abolition of the bar room on June 1st, 1916, a result of referendum held on March 13th, on which the vote read in favor of abolition 50,484; against 26,502.

Further referendum on the liquor question was held in 1923, when on the 22nd of January, the question of Government sale of liquor was voted on, the figures being, affirmative 108,344, negative 68,244, for the Province.

JUNE 2

1877. Whilst the frequenters of the "Red Saloon" were enjoying their Saturday night cocktails, brandy straight, ponies of beer and tom-and-jerries, June 2nd, 1877, two ladies, Mrs. Cedarholm and Miss Garrison, walked in and took possession of the premises. As soon as the drinks were finished and the astonishment of the occupants had subsided, one of the ladies quietly produced a bible from which she gave a forcible exposition which was listened to attentively by the men—only one interruption taking place.

JUNE 3

1896. The first "Wesley Hall," forerunner of Wesley College, situated at what is now the corner of Portage and Main, was opened and dedicated on December 14th, 1868. The Rev. George Young remarked of the edifice, "Very much more comfortable than the little court room at the Fort." Wesley College was formally opened on June 3rd, 1896.

JUNE 4

1871. A much needed industry was commenced in Winnipeg by two ex-members of the 1st Ontario Rifles, Hughes and Weddup, whose advertisement reads: "We are prepared to make to order all articles in our line. Repairing neatly done." This partnership, started on June 4th, 1871, was the first concern of boot and shoe makers in the North-West.

JUNE 5

1874. The police court officials found themselves faced with a new branch of crime, on June 5th, 1874, being called upon to investigate the first burglary to take place in the history of the City of Winnipeg, which felony is reported in the press as follows: "The building was entered and a bale of fine furs consisting of mink, marten, etc., to the value of about \$3,000.00 stolen therefrom. Frank Martin, who has been about the city for some time, having no visible means of keeping up the "swell," has been arrested, a number of suspicious circumstances pointing towards him."

JUNE 6

1872. A new industry for Winnipeg was born with the arrival of W. J. Macauley on June 6th, 1872. He brought with him 2,000,000 feet of sawn timber and 2,000,000 in log, and immediately set about the erection of a large saw mill, having already placed the order for machinery to be brought in by boat, it being his intention to manufacture sash, doors and blinds. The following year saw the factory in operation.

JUNE 7

1881. The swing portion of Louise Bridge was tested for the first time on June 7th, 1881, the bridge being completed in time for the train to pass over it in the evening of July 26th, 1881. The foundation stone was laid on August 9th, 1880, with Masonic honors, the casket containing a copy of the Free Press—the following day a news report read: "It is to be regretted the closing scenes of the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the bridge across the Red River were marked by a degree of rowdyism which had not been thought possible to have occurred in Winnipeg."

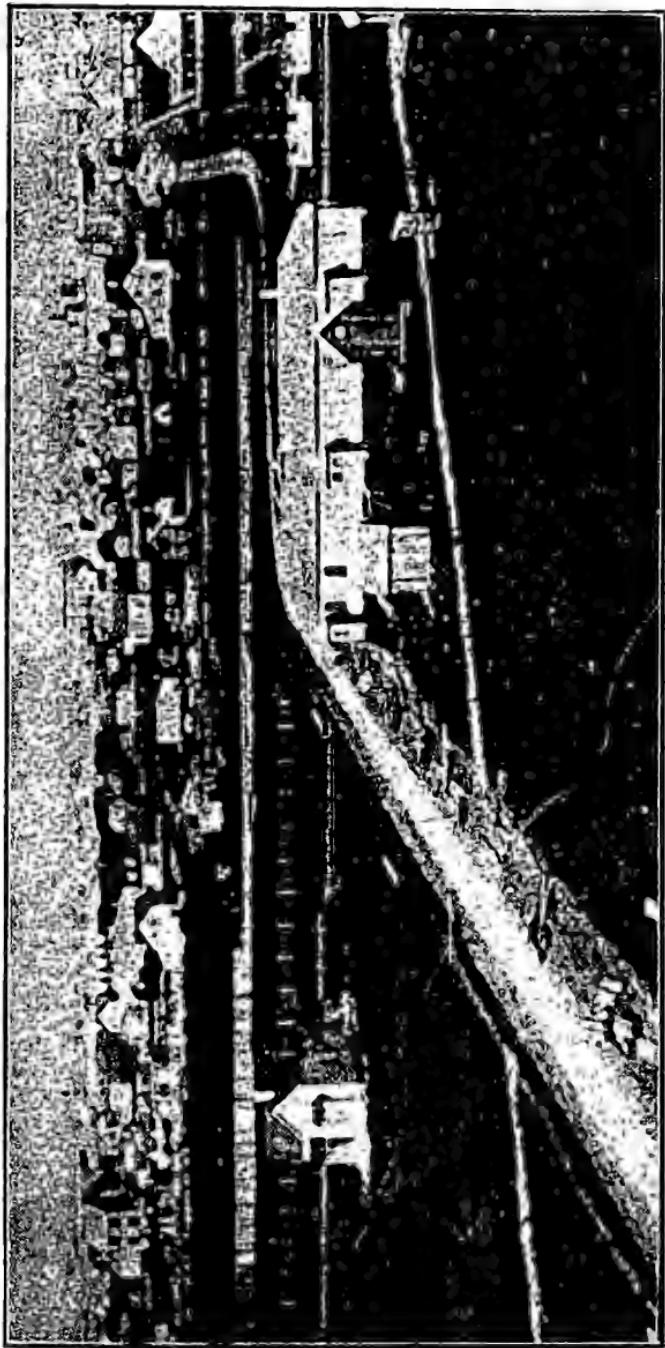
JUNE 8

1871. The postal facilities were very much improved by Post Master Bannatyne at his head office, Winnipeg, by the addition, on June 8th, 1871, of post office boxes—much to the satisfaction of the citizens. A press report reads: "They have been put up in a most approved fashion and are being let at very fair rates. The present number will soon be taken up, we are sure, and a double number will be required before next year."

JUNE 9

1873. Organization meeting of Lacrosse Club was held on June 9th, 1883—the first game being played three days later.

1921. Thirteen years after the first petition was presented to Council—saw the opening of the Municipal Golf Links, June 9th, 1921, on grounds adjoining Kildonan Park, comprising 93.7 acres of land, three and a half miles from the City Hall. The length of the 18. holes is 5,474 yards —par 69, bogey 77. Cost of construction approximately \$25,000.00.



Higgins Avenue, from Ogilvie's Flour Mills, taken from an old photograph

JUNE 10

1823. Within three years of his arrival at the Red River Colony, the Rev. John West, the first missionary in the North-West, took his departure, returning to England. Speaking of the occasion, he says in his journal, "On leaving Red River, I addressed my farewell to a crowded congregation and after the administration of the Lord's Supper we all joined in prayer, that the missionary who was on his way hither might be ten-fold, yea, an hundred-fold more blessed in his ministry than I had been. I parted with tears from this anxious and arduous scene of my labor."

JUNE 11

1883. Devotees of aquatic sports were to be found congregated on the morning of June 11th, 1883, discussing the regatta held the previous Saturday afternoon. The press report of same reading in part, "On Saturday afternoon, June 9th, a race took place between two "fours" of the Winnipeg Rowing Club. The weather was favorable—the water in good condition and a large concourse of citizens of both sexes and all classes assembled on the river bank to witness the event. The crews were stroked by G. F. Galt and M. Healy. Pres. Renwick acted as starter." This was the first regatta of the Winnipeg Rowing Club—the boat house being opened on this occasion.

JUNE 12

1813. The first meeting on record of the Council of Assiniboa (H. B. Co.), is dated June 12th, 1813, Miles McDonnell, President; Owen Kaveny, Le Serre, K. McRea, Arch. McDonald, Chief of East and West "Winnipic" being the members.

1877. Brookside Cemetery, containing 160 acres, was acquired by the city on June 12th, 1877, at a cost of \$4,000.00, the first interment being made in October, 1878, since when, to December 31st, 1922, a total of 21,331 interments have been made. The cemetery, being maintained under the supervision of the Parks Board, assures to lot owners perpetual maintenance of plots and graves.

JUNE 13

1817. Following the evidence taken before the court of justice, the Imperial authorities realized the necessity of placing the matters on a more satisfactory basis in the Indian territories. H.R.H. Prince Regent instructed L. Bathurst in the following commission: "You will also require under similar penalty the restitution of all forts, buildings or trading stations with the property they contain which may have been seized or taken possession of by either party, to the party who originally established the same and who were in possession of them previous to the recent disputes between the two companies. You will require, also, the removal of any blockade or impediment by which any party may have attempted to prevent the free passage of traders or others of His Majesty's subjects." Col. Coltman and Major Fletcher were commissioned as court of enquiry having under their command the 39th Regiment, to whom belongs the honor of being the first expedition of British Regular troops to enter the Red River Settlement, where they arrived on June 13th, 1817.

JUNE 14

1901. The first automobile was brought into Winnipeg by Prof. Kenrick, in 1901, and it is interesting to note seven years later, on June 14th, 1908, the following article in the press regarding the automobile industry: "Since the first automobile made its appearance on the streets of Winnipeg, June 14th, 1901, the use of this means of transportation has grown rapidly in public favor and at the present time there are nearly 300-cars of all descriptions, from the small \$800.00 runabout to the luxurious \$6,000.00 touring car complete with every up-to-date fitting considered necessary on the modern automobile."

JUNE 15

1872. Whether or not an antecedent of the now famous Picardy or Princess candy parlors is not divulged in the press report of Winnipeg's first confectionery store, which reads "On Saturday night, June 15th, 1872, Mr. Begg opened his confectionery establishment and the numbers who crowded to visit it were agreeably surprised. The neatness displayed in the fitting up was in good taste and the viands were first-class, supplying a want that has long been felt."

JUNE 16

1879. The business being unknown amongst the citizens of Winnipeg, a new enterprise was started by Young & Henesey, it being their intention to manufacture white wine and other vinegars—the first brewing being set on June 16th, 1879. The press report reading "They intend shortly to introduce some improved machinery into their business by which means they will be able to manufacture their vinegars much quicker—they guarantee a first-class article."

JUNE 17

1873. Having laid in a large store of ice during the winter months, E. L. Barber began to turn his frozen water into ready money, and the morning of June 17th, 1873, saw him peddling ice on the streets of the city, thus claiming for him the honor of being the pioneer iceman of Winnipeg. In this year, A.D. 1923, our citizens demand ice to such an extent that an artificial plant is taxed to its capacity to supply the demand, besides the vast quantity of natural ice taken from the river during the winter.

JUNE 18

1869. The glorious news of the acceptance of the terms of surrender by the Canadian Parliament reached Winnipeg at a late hour on the 18th of June, 1869, when the inhabitants of the Settlement demonstrated with an impromptu bonfire built on the green. A beautiful flag provided for the occasion, having CANADA in large letters on the field, was raised on a tapering staff 70 feet in height, presenting an appearance that was never before beheld in the North-West Territories.

JUNE 19

1816. The first Governor, Miles Macdonnell, was arrested by the North-West Co., of which Alex. McKenzie was the most prominent man, and Robert Semple, a military officer, was sent out as Governor. He promptly seized Fort Gibraltar, demolished it and floated the material down the Red River to Point Douglas. Hostilities between the two companies then commenced in earnest—the mounted Western hunters came down to the Red River and crossed the ferry in sight of Fort Douglas. A parley between them and the Governor took place, when, seemingly, by the accidental discharge of a gun, a regular fusillade took place—Governor Semple, his staff and others—twenty-one in all, were killed. This took place at Seven Oaks, June 19th, 1816, the spot on Main Street, just north of Kildonan, being marked by a monument.

JUNE 20

1872. Following the success attending the opening of his confectionery store, Mr. Begg added a most valuable department on June 20th, 1872, in the shape of a daily luncheon, his dining room being well appointed and capable of seating about thirty guests, who could obtain a substantial meal, well served and cooked, for the sum of twenty-eight cents per plate.

JUNE 21

1919. The general "Strike" had been working up to breaking pitch—which was reached on June 21st, 1919—when the Mayor was compelled to call for the assistance of the Mounted Police to prevent a parade of thousands who were defying the city authorities. On arrival of the Mounted Police at the City Hall, they were received with stones, shots and other missiles. On being charged by the mob, who had set fire to an electric street car, the Police were ordered to shoot. In the fray, several Mounted Police were wounded, one foreigner killed, one fatally wounded and many hurt. Numerous arrests were effected and convictions secured, but from that day the "strike" lost its strength, being called off the first week in July.

JUNE 22

1878. The visit of the first circus in Winnipeg on June 22nd, 1878, was not memorable by its pageant or street parade, nor as to glare and tinsel under canvas, but is best remembered by financial bankruptcy of the show, which was disbanded here. It contributed one of its members to the permanent population of Winnipeg. There is not an old timer who will not recall the antics and pranks of Dick Burden, one of the clowns of the disbanded circus, who remained here and became Winnipeg's first recognized bill poster. He loved to appear on the streets in disguise and bewilder his friends; he especially delighted in garbing himself as a cleric, mixing in the crowds, sometimes being introduced in select circles, suddenly astounding the company by a comment that revealed the true character of the man.

JUNE-23

1900. With the mercury registering 105.5, Winnipeg sweltered in the hottest day on record, on June 23rd, 1900. The month claiming the highest temperature during the past fifty years is July with 66.1. During the seven summer months—Winnipeg is blessed with a monthly average of 221.4 hours of sunshine, while London, England, can boast only 198 hours. August lays claim to being the wettest month of the year—whilst in 1918, January marked up .81 inches of rain and December, not to be outdone, dropped 1.31 inches of moisture—an unusual occurrence for both months.

JUNE 24

1875. The first church organ in the North-West was brought into St. Boniface and erected in the Cathedral, being ready for the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste's Day on June 24th, 1875, when a grand concert was held in the evening. The band of the College added its quota of music which was thoroughly enjoyed by an audience of 400 people, which, it was said, was the largest turnout to a concert known in the Province at that time. The celebrations were concluded with the customary display of fireworks.

JUNE 25

1873. Winnipeg witnessed for the last time within its limits the celebration of an Indian dogfeast, when about 200 Indians assembled at Point Douglas and indulged in the occidental delicacy of roast dog, on June 25th, 1873. It was intensely amusing to the spectator to hear the gentle Minnehaha say to the bold Ke-way-chir, "May I trouble you for a little more of the breast of the poodle?" (Ed.: "No, thank you!")

JUNE 26

1893. The charter for the Winnipeg Canoe Club was issued June 26th, 1893, the charter members being Wm. Whyte, Hugh John MacDonald, R. J. Whitla, G. F. R. Harris, W. G. Nicholls, H. H. Beck, C. O. Palmer, F. Leggo, H. S. Patton, F. W. Jones, C. E. Kavanagh and H. A. Maclean. Mr. Harris was the first president, and the first clubhouse was erected in 1893, on the banks of the Red River in Norwood. Besides the social side, the Canoe Club to-day stands for a clean and high standard of sport, in golf, tennis, swimming, wrestling, basket-ball, rugby, hockey, tobogganning, boxing, track and field and badminton. The Winnipeg Canoe Club is the sixth oldest Canoe Club in Canada, and it is fit and proper in this open country of lakes and rivers, the art of canoeing should be kept to the fore.

JUNE 27

1872. An important event happened at Point Douglas June 27th, 1872, in the establishment of a ferry at that spot. A number of citizens assembled to celebrate the event and several speeches were made; in one, delivered by W. G. Fonseca, it was prophesied that the railroad bridge would cross at or near the ferry landing. It later did.

1875. The first instalment, 480 tons of steel rails for the C.P.R. arrived June 27th, 1875, by steamer Cheyenne.

JUNE 28

1876. The City Band was organized under the leadership of Harry Walker, June 28th, 1876, consisting of about one dozen instruments which had been purchased from Lord Wolseley on his departure from Fort Garry at the conclusion of the Rebellion. The majority of the members of this new organization were also ex-members of the military band.

JUNE 29

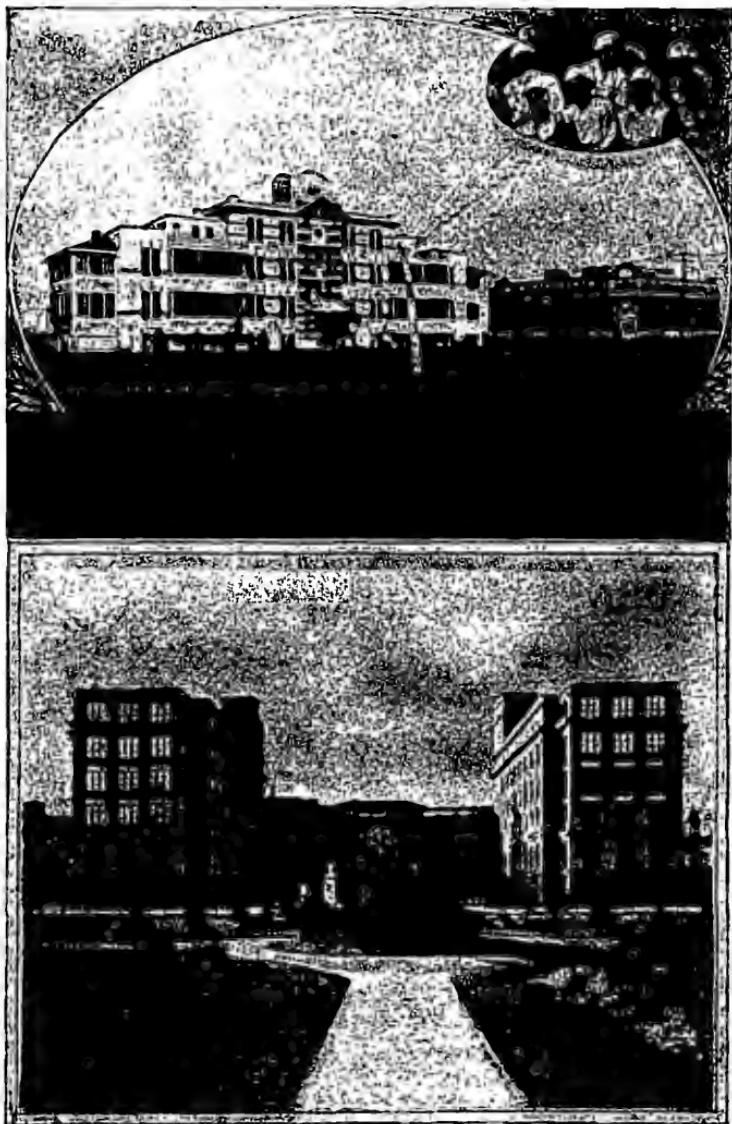
1919. The highways now leading to Winnipeg, all substantially follow old trails. In 1915, the Jefferson Highway movement was organized in the United States, which ultimately extended to Canada. This great highway has its terminals in New Orleans and Winnipeg. An informal dedication was made on June 29th, 1919, on Gladstone School Grounds by Premier Norris. On May 27th, 1921, the highway was, by amendment to the Municipal Act, extended to the Town of Selkirk, and in commemoration renamed "Lord Selkirk Highway."

JUNE 30

1868. Having heard the call of the West, James H. Ashdown , not being satisfied with conditions in Ontario, decided to trek his way to the Red River Settlement. The only entrance to Western Canada was by way of St. Paul and St. Cloud. At the latter settlement he had to bargain with the driver of a Red River ox cart for the carriage of his luggage and provisions. He himself had to walk beside the train of ox carts, stopping when they stopped, and starting when they started, cooking his own meals by the way and being incessantly assailed by mosquitoes, sleeping at night beneath the carts or as circumstances allowed. On June 30th, 1868, after a favorable journey of nineteen days, he reached Winnipeg.



Red River Cart—from actual photograph



Winnipeg Municipal Hospitals

WINNIPEG'S PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS

Since its appointment in the year 1893, when four park sites were purchased, the Public Parks Board has not been idle, for to-day Winnipeg boasts of thirty-one parks with an acreage of 674 acres—with the buildings, equipment and plant they are valued at \$3,245,000, giving Winnipeg the best balanced park system in the Dominion of Canada.

In addition to shady trees, smooth lawns and brilliant flower beds many of the smaller parks, located in the residential district, contain well-equipped playgrounds and wading pools for the children.

In parks of larger area, tennis courts and bowling greens are maintained for public use, and in the two large suburban parks, large fields are provided and maintained for every form of amateur sport.

Sunday band concerts are rendered throughout the summer months in the suburban parks, the music, amidst pleasant and beautiful surroundings, attracting enormous crowds.

Of the two large suburban parks, Kildonan Park at the north, is the most historic, as on this land at the mouth of the Lord Selkirk Creek, landed the first white settlers in Manitoba, and on what is now park land some of the first log cabins were built. This park contains 98 acres, 1½ miles of gravelled driveway, beautiful winding walks along the banks of the creek through acres of waist high lady ferns, and along the banks of the Red River well wooded to the water's edge.



Scenes in Winnipeg Parks

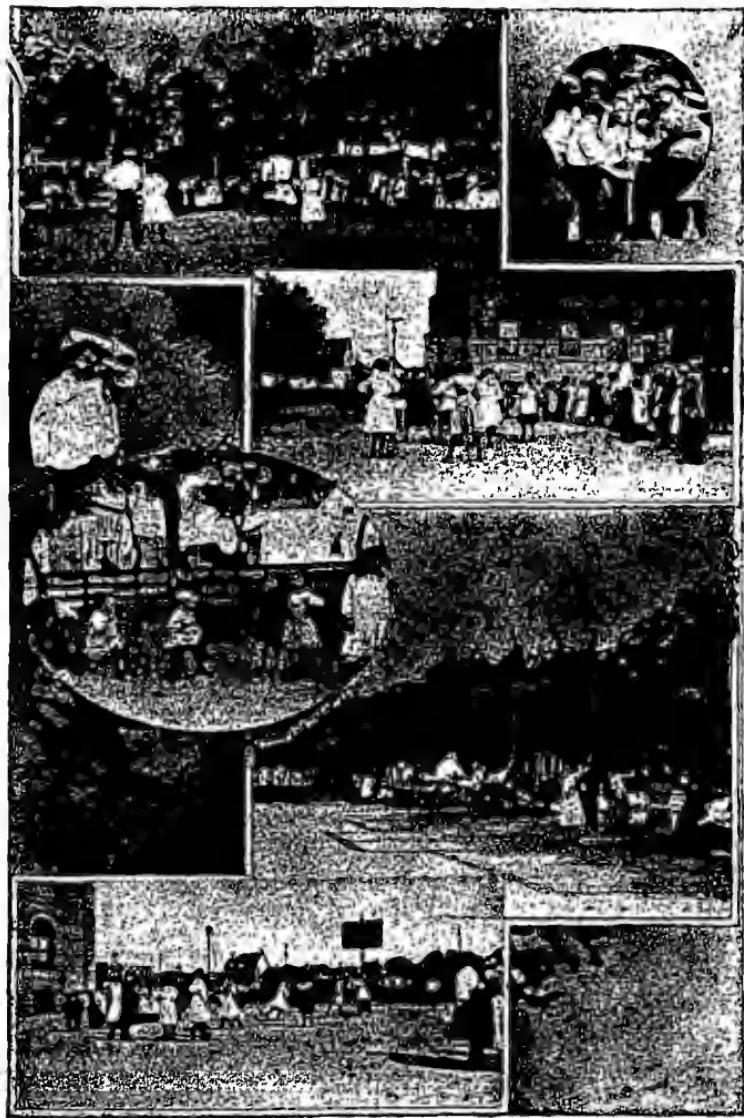
Assiniboine Park, on the south-west, with an area of 282 acres, having a half-mile frontage on the Assiniboine River, contains a magnificent palm house and conservatories, beautiful flower gardens, miles of drives and walks, open lawns and acres of woods and shrubberies. In this Park, belying the thought that Winnipeg is a treeless city, can be found 53 varieties of trees, and shrubs.

River Park, on the south side of the city, with an area of 127 acres, owned and operated by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. as an amusement park, is beautifully situated upon the Red River.

In addition to the playgrounds provided in the parks, two areas of 20 and 62 acres, Sargent Park and the old exhibition grounds have been laid out and equipped for track and field athletics, in addition to football, lacrosse, baseball, bowling and tennis.

For the smaller children, 26 summer playgrounds, completely equipped and supervised are operated during the summer months, constituting an important factor in teaching the children the games of life and keeping them from the perils of the street.

Of particular interest to motorists is the establishment at the old exhibition grounds, free to all comers, of a motorists' camp. A grove of trees and lawns give ample space for camping, running water and a well equipped kitchen are available. The grounds are well lighted at night and a watchman is on duty to safeguard the campers and their property as well as to assist in looking after their comfort.



Playgrounds for Winnipeg's Children

JULY 1

1871. The first celebration of Dominion Day was conducted in Winnipeg, as follows:

1871 DOMINION DAY 1871

Grand Celebration

The Anniversary of the Dominion of Canada will be
celebrated in

THE TOWN OF WINNIPEG

ON SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1871

By horse races, trotting matches, running matches, foot races, standing jumps, running jumps, high leap, sack and blindfold race, climbing the greasy pole, quoits, a cricket match, football, putting the stone, throwing the sledge, etc.

\$500.00 of PRIZES

will be distributed. The firemen will process by torch-light
in the evening. Music during the day.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

1876. "MANITOBA DIRECTORY, for 1876 1877, containing the names of Professional and Business Men and other inhabitants of the Province, with Advertisers' Classified Business Directory and a Miscellaneous Directory. Price \$2.00. Published by LaRiviere & Gauvin, St. Boniface, County of Selkirk, Manitoba, July 1st, 1876."—Being the title page of the first Henderson's Directory.

JULY 2

1887. The first sod of the Red River Valley Railway, running from Winnipeg to West Lynne, was turned on July 2nd, 1887, by the Hon. John Norquay, assisted by Mayor L. M. Jones, in the presence of a large assembly. No sooner was the spade full of earth detached than it was eagerly snatched by enthusiastic relic hunters, as a memento of the historic event. The Act providing for the issue of debentures to the extent of one million dollars, for building, equipping, and operating the road, was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor May 31, 1887—and then started a prolonged fight between the C.P.R., backed by the Federal authorities, and the Province of Manitoba—the monopoly clause in the Bill of Incorporation of the C.P.R. being the bone of contention. Manitoba won.

JULY 3

1873. The inhabitants of Kildonan notified new settlers not to locate on land extending back four miles on each side of the Red River, as they "had been in peaceful possession of same for many years." It must be remembered that the original Selkirk colonists practically located in this district, and their notice, dated July 3rd, 1873, therefore justified.

JULY 4

1871 Saw the American residents of Winnipeg duly celebrating their national day. A salute of thirteen guns was fired opposite the U.S. Consulate, in the afternoon, and shortly afterwards Constl J. W. Taylor delivered an address to a crowd of people on Main Street. In the evening, a grand excursion took place on the S.S. International, which had been placed at the disposal of the excursionists.

JULY 5

1900. Sgt. A. H. L. Richardson—first Manitoban to be awarded the V.C. in the South African War, gazetted July 5th, 1900; whilst in the Great War, 1914-18, there were thirteen heroes to whom the coveted honor was awarded: Sgt. Leo. Clark, Sgt. Ralph Spall, Company Sgt.-Major F. W. Hall, Lieut. James E. Tait, M.C., Lieut. Alan A. McLeod, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Barker, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., Sgt. F. C. Coppins, Sgt. Alex. Brereton, Capt. F. N. W. Harvey, Capt. Coulson N. Mitchell, M.C., Capt. Robert Shankland, D.C.M., Sgt. Raphael Zengal, M.M., Capt. C. P. O'Kelly, M.C.



JULY 6

1874. The first number of the Daily Free Press issued July 6th, 1874, consisted of four pages, 10 by 16 inches; among the first advertisers being Hudson's Bay Co., Bain & Blanchard, barristers, The Davis House, James Stewart, druggist, Donaldson & Bro., stationers. Ashdown & Co., hardware, Northgrave, jeweller, McVicar & Co., general store, and Talbot, dentist. The news columns of the paper contained the reports of the massacre of the Sioux Indians, the defeat of the Manitoba Government by 15 to 7 on a motion of want of confidence, a report of the Winnipeg City Council Meeting, general news paragraphs, etc.

JULY 7

1883. Having met for the first time in St. James' Restaurant on July 16th, 1874, on which date the Manitoba Club was organized, it continued successfully and at the beginning of its ninth year, steps were taken to incorporate the club, charter being issued July 7th, 1883, from which date until the present the Club has grown and is now recognized as one of the leading clubs in the Dominion. Its present quarters were formally opened in 1905.

JULY 8

1906. Eleven years after the first bill had been shelved in the Legislature, street cars were run on the streets of Winnipeg for the first time on Sunday, July 8th, 1906, and some seventeen years later we find on June 10th, 1923, after but little real discussion in the House a bill was passed allowing Railway trains to run to the beaches from Winnipeg on Sundays.

JULY 9

1883. The Winnipeg Stock Exchange received its first stock report by telegraph, July 9th, 1883, the same being published in the Free Press on the following day, since which time these telegraphic reports have been a daily article in the Press. It was not until some twenty years later that the Stock Exchange became incorporated.

JULY 10

1817. Gathered on the land now occupied by St. John's Cathedral, Lord Selkirk, the man of idealistic vision, stood before his settlers, on July 10th, 1817, now a group of battered men, weary women and ragged children, almost disheartened by the hardships they had endured since leaving home some six years ago. Having twice been driven from their first location, once again they had been brought back, new land surveyed, provisions arranged for, and now a message of hope from their chief, his lordship naming the new settlement "Kildonan."

JULY 11

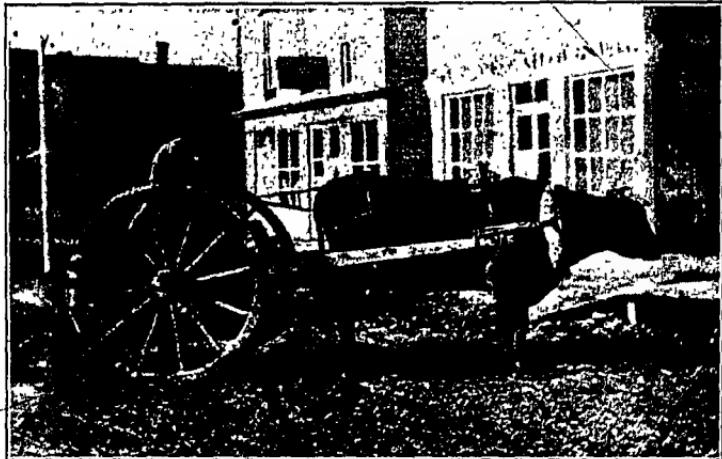
1879. James Scott, the veteran real estate man, reached Winnipeg on July 11th, 1879, his own version being "I came in on the railway on the east side of the Red River from Emerson to St. Boniface, the journey taking from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. There were no upholstered cars, but good solid wooden seats. We crossed the river on a steam ferry. I came for the Dominion Government as an Indian farm instructor, my duties being to put the Indians on their reserves and teach them farming.

JULY 12

1871. Orangemen celebrated the anniversary of the Boyne. Lodge 1307, Stewart Mulvey, Master, with about 80 members, on July 12th, 1871, for the first time in Winnipeg, at Armstrong's Point. People came from all parts of the Province to see the Orangemen walk. There were about 300 in the procession, and the thermometer registered 100 degrees in the shade. The French, from evil reports in circulation, viewed the society as an enemy, and contented themselves with watching the procession from every corner of the woods.



First Orange Parade in Winnipeg



An Early Water Cart

JULY 13

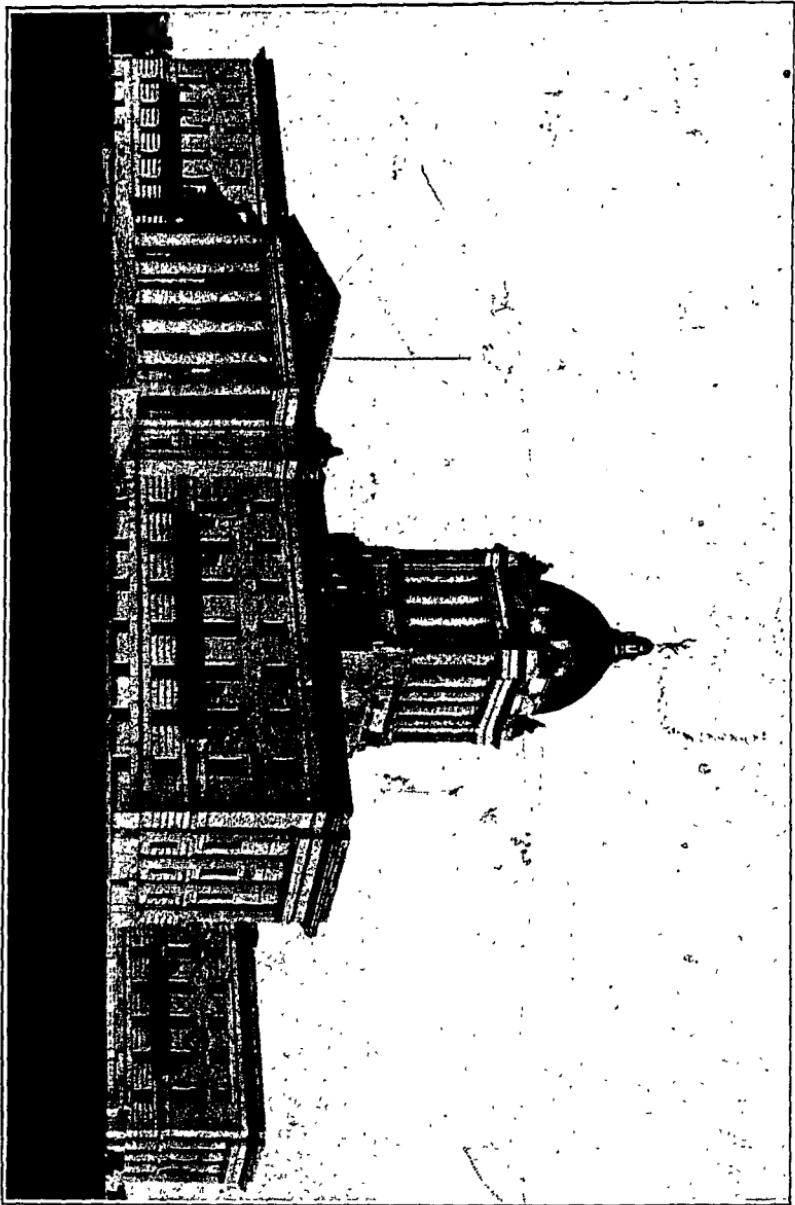
1872. Without the passing of any act and before the incorporation of the city, which obviated the necessity of an appeal to ratepayers for money, old James Irvin, Winnipeg's first water man, started quite a water works of his own. In the summer, he felt the difficulty of getting pure water for the inhabitants, so, on July 13th, 1872, he raised a scaffold out in the river and let down a pump pipe with a pump on the scaffold, and with a lead to the bank, so the people could get water as pure as it was possible to get from the river itself.

JULY 14

1878. One of the most severe tornadoes ever experienced in these latitudes visited the city on July 14th, 1878. The report reads: "Hail stones as large as bantam eggs fell in great quantities; the thunder and lightning was unprecedentedly severe, the rain poured down in a repetition of small water spouts and the wind assumed the character of a cyclone. This was the 'blizzard' of the season—houses, chimneys, windows, crops, cattle and humans alike suffered. It was our Sunday out and the difficulty we encountered in collecting together the pieces of our horse and buckboard, after the performance ceased, was not likely to be forgotten."

JULY 15

1870. On December 1st, 1869, Louis Riel, the younger, called a convention at which a Bill of Rights was drawn up, embodying the claims of the Red River Colony in Canada, and on Christmas Day became president of the provisional government, whilst his appointment was confirmed at a second convention on February 7th, 1870. The shooting of Thomas Scott on March 4th caused his following to waver to such an extent that he hoisted the Union Jack at Fort Garry on April 20th. The Manitoba Act was formally accepted by the provisional government on behalf of the Red River Colony on June 17th, and a month later, July 15th, 1870, the Act came formally into force and Manitoba became a province of the Dominion.



Manitoba Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg

JULY 16

1818. On the morning of July 16th, 1818, a horseman riding beside the Red River saw a little flotilla of canoes coming up the stream. He galloped up to Fort Douglas with the news, so that about mid-afternoon a great concourse was waiting to receive the visitors. Guns were fired and many hands extended to welcome the pioneer missionaries of Red River. Three days later Father Provencher, with his colleague, Rev. S. Demoulin, held the first Roman Catholic service, using a small building as a temporary chapel. In a few days, building was commenced on a structure fifty by thirty feet, which was to serve as a church, school and priests' residence—the first mass being said in the mission church on November 1st, 1818.

JULY 17

1905. T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Store opened for business on July 17th, 1905, there having been a formal opening with public reception on the previous Saturday. The premises then occupied 266 feet frontage on Portage Avenue, rising to five floors with a floor space of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In 18 years, additions have been made to the main store building with additions of two mail order buildings, carpenter shop, garages, stables, and a power house, the latter consisting of seven water tube boilers totalling 2,540 H.P. The total floor space in 1923 of the Winnipeg buildings is a little over $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a cubical contents of 26,237,621 feet.

JULY 18

1817. The first treaty with the Indians was made between Lord Selkirk, representative for Her Majesty, and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians, whereby the latter surrendered their rights, titles and interests in their lands in consideration of one hundred pounds of tobacco per annum—this treaty being signed by five Indian chiefs and Selkirk—the Indians making their mark in the form of an outline of some animal or his totem—the treaty being dated July 18th, 1817.

1871. Messrs. Stewart Mulvey, W. G. Fonseca and Arch. Wright were elected the first school trustees in Winnipeg, on July 18th, 1871.

1874. The first through ticket from Fort Garry to the old country was bought at the Telegraph Ticket Office by John Hackett, father of Winnipeg's first baker, for \$66.50, reading via Quebec and Allan Line to Glasgow, dated July 18th, 1874.

JULY 19

1877. An omnibus line made its first appearance on Main Street—disappearing at the end of the day—too soon, was the general opinion.

JULY 20

1884. The corner stone of Winnipeg's new (present) City Hall was laid on July 20th, 1884, by Mayor Logan, who was handed a silver trowel by Ald. Bawlf. Among the speakers were Capt. Scott, M.P.P. and Ald. Drewry.



Winnipeg's City Hall

JULY 21

1898. The foundation stone of the Jubilee Wing, General Hospital, which was built at a cost of \$70,000.00—having a capacity of 75 beds—was laid by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, on July 21st, 1898. Twelve years later a by-law for \$400,000.00 was submitted to the people for new wings to the Hospital and an addition of 59 bedrooms to the Nurses' home—which were formally opened by Mr. G. F. Galt (Hospital President), on September 23rd, 1913. The latest addition was the erection in 1918 of the Psychopathic Department, giving Winnipeg a hospital second to none on the continent.

JULY 22

1872. Thirty-three years before the opening of the Carnegie Library, H. S. Donaldson, after a careful selection of books, and having prepared a catalogue, on July 22nd, 1872, opened a circulating library in connection with his stationery store, with one thousand volumes of a very popular class of reading matter. According to a press report some two years later, the library was but short lived for we read in August, 1874, "Owing to the people reading the Free Press, the circulating library has been forced to close."

There is a record of a library and reading club in the Settlement as early as 1861, which appears to have been used more as a means to a social intercourse than a literary medium.

JULY 23

1871. Mr. Thos. Lusted had the honor of turning out from his establishment the first baker's wagon ever driven in Manitoba—the owner being Mr. John Hackett, Winnipeg's first baker. On the morning of July 23rd, 1871, it created a sensation, but the owner, while basking in the sun of popular admiration at his bread box on wheels, nearly had his shop burned down over his ears. A scarcity of water rendered the fire engines useless, but willing hands, with buckets in them, did yeoman service and the bread shop was saved.

JULY 24

1871. From John Drewe's report on postal service under date of July 24th, 1871, we find that in the summer of 1858, an effort was made to establish a postal route between the Eastern Provinces of Canada and the Red River Settlement through Canadian and H.B. Co. territory, in order that this Western settlement might not be so dependent upon the United States. In 1870, when Fort Garry became the capital of the newly formed Province of Manitoba, the mail was carried in a Red River cart between Fort Garry and Pembina, the service being twice a week.

JULY 25

1818. The first shower of grasshoppers in the Red River Settlement came over-night, on July 25, 1818, when the air was filled with a sibilant whirr of the hoppers or locusts. The pests fell upon the grain plots and in a few hours stripped them bare, devouring the leaves of the trees, even eating the prairie grass. The damage done this year was again repeated in 1819, when the eggs laid by the hoppers hatched out and the country was literally alive with them.

JULY 26

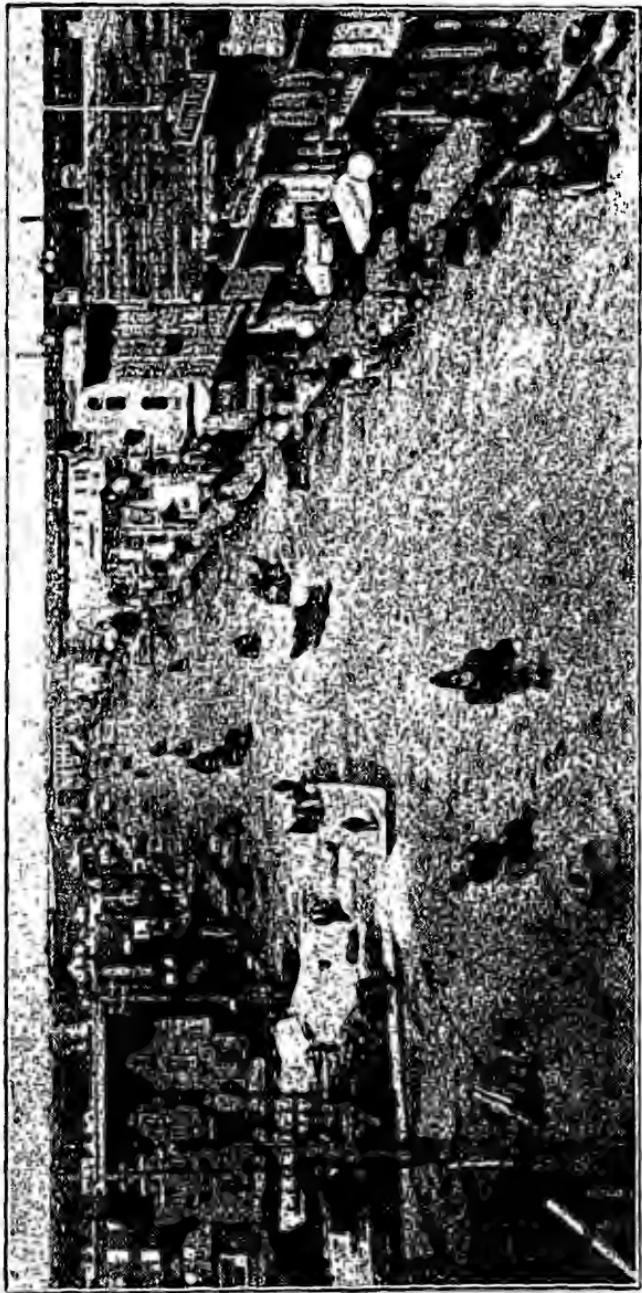
1892. Two motors having arrived on the previous day, and a force of men working all through the night getting everything into working order, the first electric street car to operate in the City of Winnipeg left Main St. north of the C.P.R. track at 10 o'clock in the morning of July 26th, 1892, the press report reading in part: "As the power was turned on and the first move made, a great cheer went up from the crowd. The trip to the fair ground was in every way a success—the road bed in splendid condition and the full speed of seven miles an hour was attained."

JULY 27

1872. The great H.B. Co. auction sale of their city lots took place on July 27, 1872, when Mr. L. Hayward acted as auctioneer. Some idea may be had of the market value of lots at that time by the following prices: Mr. Bannatyne bought the lot on which the C.P.R. depot now stands for \$1,000.00. The next lot sold for \$1,750.00—others on Main Street run as high as \$2,000.00, the average being about \$1,500.00. These lots had a frontage of 50 feet with a depth of 120 feet.

JULY 28

1880. The pile bridge across the Red River was formally opened on July 28th, 1880, after which a locomotive with two flat cars was taken over it to the east bank and then run back again. On this first trip was a party of excursionists among whom were T. J. Linskey, C.P.R. Superintendent, John Ryan, contractor, with Mrs. Ryan, J. H. Rowan, J. G. McDonald and others. The first piles of the foundation were driven on February 5th in the presence of the Mayor and leading citizens.



An early scene in Winnipeg

JULY 29

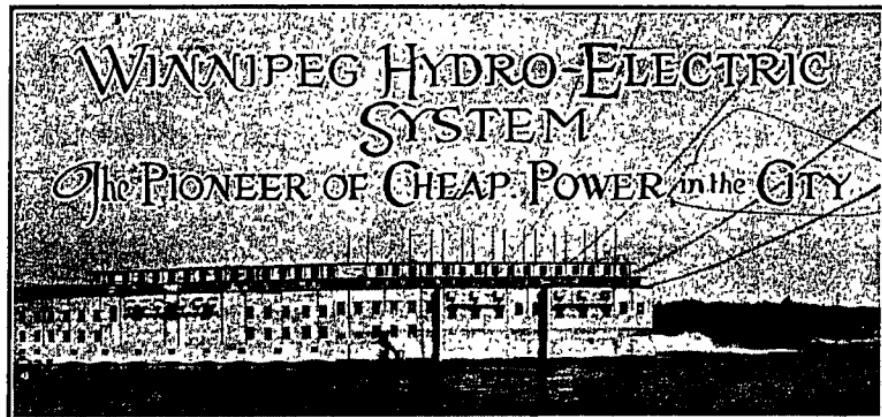
1873. The following press notice is indicative of public opinion and appreciation of the inauguration of the store delivery system, the first of which took place in Winnipeg, on July 29th, 1873: "The-send-it-up-to-the-house system is coming in in town—things that people used to go after, wait half a day in the store before being waited on, furnish their own wrapping paper for, are now being delivered at the door."

JULY 30

1872. Hudson's Bay Company's new, large and commodious warehouse on the banks of the Assiniboine formally opened with a public lecture by the renowned Rev. Morley Punshon, D.D., July 30th, 1872.

JULY 31

1868. Vict. 32-33, Ch. 15, 31st July, 1868. An Act was passed by the Imperial Government, enabling Her Majesty to accept a surrender upon terms, of the Lands and Privileges and Rights of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay, and for admitting the same into the Dominion of Canada.



Power House, Pointe du Bois

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT POINTE DU BOIS

The initial installation of the power house development cost \$2,035,052.38. After three years of operation, the load was increasing so rapidly that it was necessary to start on the installation of three additional units, with relative increases in transformer capacity. This extension, which increased available horse power from 30,000 to 48,000, cost \$436,055.42.

In 1919, a second extension was undertaken which embraced doubling the size of the original building and carrying out very extensive under water work for the hydraulic machinery. This extension made the building complete, ready for the ultimate development of 108,000 H.P.; but only three additional units were installed with the result that today a load of 70,000 H.P. can be carried, which can be increased to 110,000 H.P., by the expenditure of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars by installing the five

remaining units. The cost of the second extension was \$1,553,120.80. It is important to remember that not only is the building and the hydraulic works complete for one hundred thousand horse power, but that all the switching and remote control apparatus is in place for this total output. Furthermore, the transmission line can carry the ultimate development at Pointe du Bois. The ultimate investment for the Pointe will be \$4,750,000.00. Roughly speaking, it costs \$10.00 per H.P. per annum to produce and deliver energy at Pointe du Bois, another \$5.00 to transmit same to



Discharge Weir at Headgates, Pointe du Bois

Winnipeg, making a total cost at the Winnipeg terminal station approximately \$15.00 per H.P. The power site covers an area of 438 acres and lands are flooded to the extent of 4,222 acres. The head is 46', the alternators generating at 6,600 volts, while the transmission voltage is 65,000 volts.

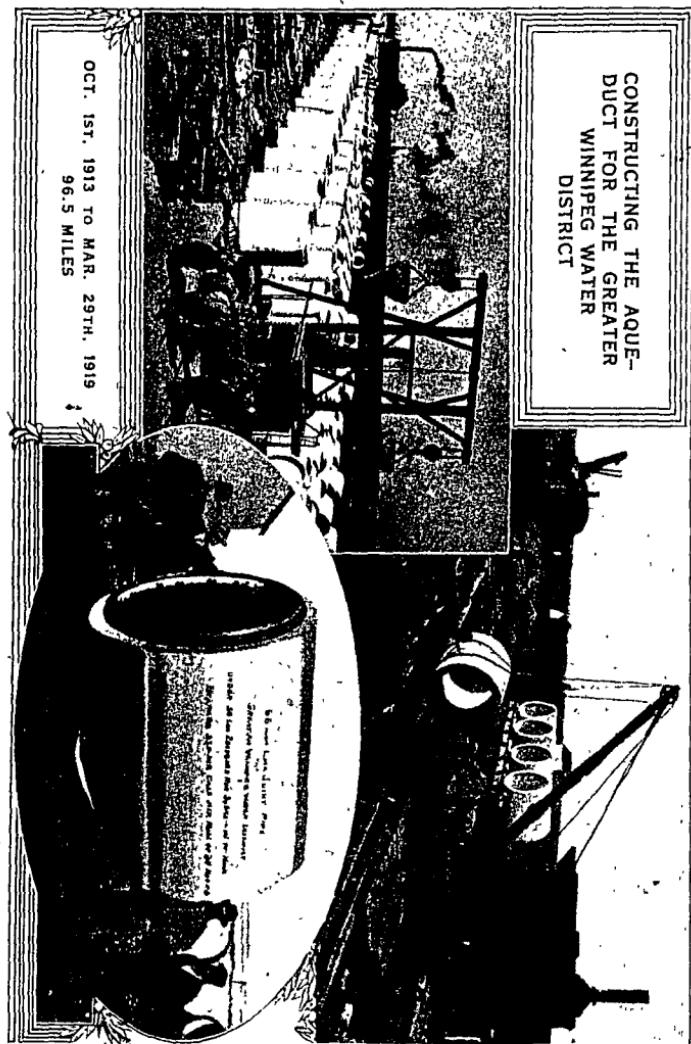
SLAVE FALLS

All preliminary survey work on this new site and the survey of the tramway line to join the present line above the Power House spur, representing a five mile run through very difficult country has been completed. Slave Falls will add 70,000 H.P. to the Pointe du Bois development from which gallery it can be controlled most economically. With the two sites developed the city will have an ultimate control of 170,000 H.P.



Terminal Station, Rover Street

CONSTRUCTING THE AQUE-
DUCT FOR THE GREATER
WINNIPEG WATER
DISTRICT



OCT. 1ST, 1913 TO MAR. 29TH, 1919
96.5 MILES

WINNIPEG'S WATER SUPPLY

General Facts

There are only four other communities in the world that have gone a greater distance to secure their water supply than have the Greater Winnipeg Water District. The following table is offered as evidence that Winnipeg's water supply ranks as a major undertaking.

Preliminary estimate of cost of undertaking, exclusive of land and interest during construction	\$13,045,600
Source of Supply—Shoal Lake, Ontario	
Area of Shoal Lake	107 sq. miles
Area of Lake of the Woods, including Shoal Lake	1,500 sq. miles
Drainage basin of Shoal Lake	360 sq. miles
Drainage basin of Lake of the Woods	27,700 sq. miles
Total length of conduit	96.5 miles
Difference in elevation between Shoal Lake and the City of Winnipeg Reservoir surface	294 feet
Area of G.W.W.D.	52.36 sq. miles
Equalized assessment, 1922	\$174,094,143.00
Levy for 1922	\$1,242,190.78
Bonded indebtedness to Dec. 31, 1922	\$16,877,012.83
Sinking Fund up to Dec. 31, 1922	\$843,955.48
Length of cut and cover concrete aqueduct wth capacity of 85 million Imperial Gallons per day	77.5 miles
Length of river siphons, and pressure sections of concrete aqueduct with capacity of 85 million Imperial Gallons per day....	7.1 miles
Length of Red River Tunnel with 5' cast iron pipe lining	0.2 miles
Length of 48 inch concrete pipe through streets of Winnipeg	2.3 miles
Length of district R.R. including sidings	110 miles
Average grade for whole conduit.....	0.57' per 1,000 feet
Date work commenced	Oct. 1st, 1913
Date set for completion	Oct. 31st, 1918
Water turned into McPhillips Street Reservoir	Mar. 29th, 1919
Distribution by City of Winnipeg	April 5th, 1919

AUGUST 1

1879. The Central Congregational Church of Winnipeg was organized on the 1st of August, 1879, with Rev. William Ewing as pastor, and a membership of twenty—the services being held in the Oddfellows' Hall on Main Street, near the present City Hall—until 1881, when they were held in the theatre of the old City Hall, which became so crowded that early in 1882 it was decided to erect a Church for the congregation, the site being obtained at the corner of Hargrave and Qu'Appelle Street.

AUGUST 2

1875. The Manitoba official Gazette contained the following proclamation:—"Whereas our Province of Manitoba this season has been afflicted with a scurvy of locusts which has wrought great destruction of the crops, and whereas the minds of our people are greatly disturbed by the apprehension that our Province may be again visited by further flight of locusts from other regions, and whereas we have been asked to appoint a day for our Christian people to assemble themselves and supplicate Almighty God to avert so great a disaster; we do hereby appoint the second day of August as a day of humiliation and prayer and we do hereby request all our subjects to observe the set day and to meet together in their several churches for the purpose aforesaid, of which all our loving subjects are hereby invited to take notice and accede to this, our request, governing themselves accordingly."

AUGUST 3

1871. The first Indian treaty signed under the new regime bears the date of August 3rd, 1871, Fort Garry. Signatures affixed thereto are as follows:—

Wemyss M. Simpson, Indian Commissioner
Mis-Koo-Ke-New, or Red Eagle (Henry Prince)
Ka-Ke-Ka-Penais, or Bird-for-ever (Wm. Pennefather)
Na-Sha-Ke-Penais, or Flying-down-bird
Na-Wa-Nanan, or Centre-of-bird's-tail
Kewetayash, or Flying-round
Wa-Ko-Wush, or Whip-poor-will
Oo-Za-Wekan, or Yellow-quill

Under the names of the above Indian chiefs are to be seen the signatures of Her Majesty's representatives:—

Adams G. Archibald, Lieut.-Gov.
James McKay, P.L.C.
A. G. Irvine, Major
Alex Calder, Donald Gunn, M.L.C., Thos. Howard,
P.S., Henry Cochrane, James McCorrister, George McCorris-
ter, E. Ellice Archil, Henri Bouthiller

AUGUST 4

1914. No history would be complete without reference to the declaration by Great Britain of war on Germany, which occurred at 11 o'clock at night on the 4th of August, 1914. Quoting from editorial in the Free Press on the anniversary in 1923, "By that date hostilities had become general throughout Europe. Austria had declared war on Servia on July 28th; Germany had declared war on Russia on August 1st, and on France on August 3rd; by the end of the week the World War was well into its stride, with armies on the march from Petrograd to the City of London and from the Baltic ports to Belgrade; the leaders of Europe had thrown reason out of doors to wander in the wilderness where, it might be safe to assert, it has wandered ever since."

AUGUST 5

1821. Having reached the Red River Settlement on the previous afternoon, Nicholas Garry, a director of the Hudson's Bay Co., who had left England in March to visit some of the Company's posts in Rupert's Land, issued instructions, together with two other company directors, William and Simon McGillivray, for the occupation of Fort Gibraltar, on August 5th, 1821. The following day the three directors left for York Factory. It is interesting to note that an entry in the register of marriage on April 18th, 1822, of the Rev. John West, is dated at Fort Gibraltar, whilst the next entry on the same date is dated at Fort Garry, the foot note stating that Fort Gibraltar is now Fort Garry, the change being made in honor of the visit of the English director.

AUGUST 6

1877. Lord Dufferin arrived at Fort Garry, on the steamer "Minnesota," at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of August 6th, 1877, when great crowds assembled to witness the reception. Mayor Kennedy went on board the steamer and soon after His Excellency, preceded by his aide and accompanied by His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Morris, landed on the platform and was received by the City Council. Cheer upon cheer rose from the multitude. After the various ceremonies the Governor-General, who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin, drove to Silver Heights, where the residence of Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona) had been fitted up for the visitors. During the visit, the vice-regal party was kept busy with the many functions arranged for their entertainment, which included sports, inspections, dinners, two largely attended balls, last but not least, the laying of the foundation stone of St. John's Ladies' College.

AUGUST 7

1873. Possibly national dress accounted for the fact that the first modiste in Winnipeg hailed from the same country as the majority of the original settlers, for her advertisement, on August 7th, 1873, reads "Dress and mantle maker—Miss Moncrieff, from Glasgow, Scotland, would beg to intimate to the ladies and public of Winnipeg that she has opened a dress and mantle establishment. From a long experience in the trade she trusts to merit the patronage of the public and impart satisfaction to all who may favor her with their orders. Charges moderate."

AUGUST 8

1872. A grand review of Winnipeg's Field Battery and Provisional Battalion was held on August 8th, 1872, by Adjutant-General Col. A. Ross, in front of the Lieutenant-Governor's residence. Following the inspection, a sham battle took place. The Battery, commanded by Major Kennedy, turned out on this occasion with horses, for the first time.

AUGUST 9

1881. The action of the City Council in exempting the proposed new flour mill from taxation for twenty years was not long in bearing fruit, for the next day Mr. Ogilvie purchased from Mr. McTavish a site on the Red River near Fort Douglas, containing four and one-half acres, purchase price being \$4,000.00. Foundations were straight away laid out, the plans having been previously prepared, and the following day, August 9th, 1881, excavations were commenced.

AUGUST 10

1889. Winnipeg's four oar crew won the championship at Pullman, Ill., August 10th, 1889, some six years after the first formal regatta of the Winnipeg Rowing Club held on June 9th, 1883, when the four's event was won by the crew stroked by George Galt, including T. L. Patton, J. Galt and E. W. H. Van Alden.

AUGUST 11

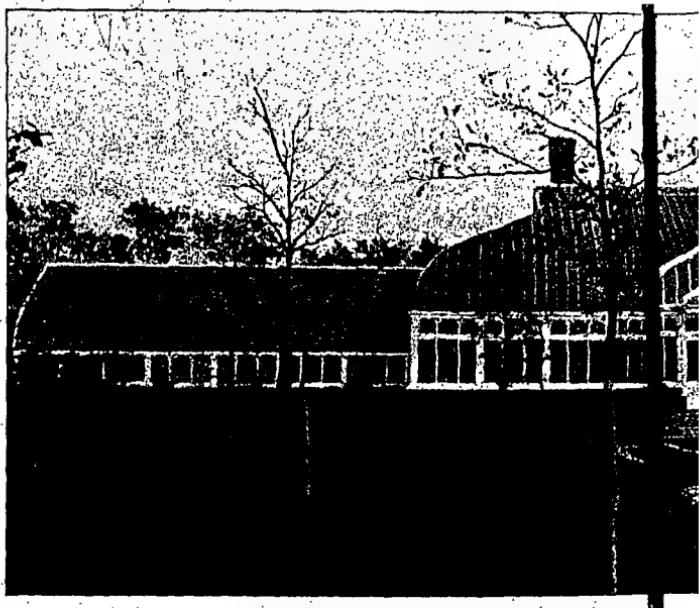
1883. "One can imagine the astonishment and awe with which a band of Indians, encamped along Plum Creek, watched the approach of a seeming apparition along the prairie trail and their amazement and fright as a man, perched on a 54-inch velocipede, passed in front of the encampment. This diversion and sensation was caused by George Broughall, who spent his summer vacation in 1883 on a bicycle jaunt through southwestern Manitoba, covering 310 miles and returning to Winnipeg August 11th. This was the first bicycle that had been seen on the prairie outside of Winnipeg.

AUGUST 12

1914. First Corps—French Reservists, entrained for Valcartier, August 12th, 1914—ten days later, 685 officers and men of the L.B.D. left for the Great War.

AUGUST 13

1883. A calm, beautiful afternoon and most interesting services marked an important event in the history of Holy Trinity Church in the laying of the corner stone of the new and grand edifice at the corner of Smith and Donald Streets, by the Bishop of Rupert's Land, on August 13th, 1883. The derrick for hoisting the block of stone was appropriately



Assiniboine Co

decorated with bunting. The articles deposited by the people's warden, Mr. Matheson, in the casket, were as follows: Copies of the Daily and Weekly Free Press and other Winnipeg papers; copies of the Easter reports of the Church from 1875-83 inclusive; copy of the proceedings of the previous

Diocesan Synod; copies of the British North America, Hudson's Bay and Manitoba Acts; copies of the original and present boundaries of Holy Trinity Parish; a map of the City of Winnipeg; a copy of the program of the proceedings of the day, including a list of the officers of the church, as well as the names of the architect and builder; Canadian coins, 5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c., 25c. script, also \$1 and \$2 Dom-



The Conservatory

union notes; samples of Manitoba wheat, oats, barley and flax seed in bottles hermetically sealed.

The trowel used was of solid silver and beautiful design, inscribed as follows: "Presented to the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan of the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, August 13th, 1883."

AUGUST 14

1877. Whilst in August, 1923, an editorial in the Free Press suggested the curtailing of civic receptions to visitors in general, it is particularly interesting to note that over 45 years ago Winnipeg was not lacking in the qualities of "mine host," for we read that the ball given by the citizens of Winnipeg to the Earl and Countess of Dufferin on August 14th, 1877, proved a success far beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its promoters, completely stultifying the opinions of croakers who doubted the possibility of Winnipeg being able to get up an entertainment worthy of such distinguished guests.

AUGUST 15

1876. "To the long list of amusements open to Winnipeggers—cricket, lacrosse, baseball, horse racing, gymnastics, shooting and city council meetings—is now added boat racing. There are a number of boats owned in the city, and interest in sailing on the placid waters of our majestic and muddy river is rapidly increasing," so runs a report in the Free Press. On August 15th, 1876, a challenge was issued by employees of No. 6 Warehouse to "C. U. Lindsey and others employed in Her Majesty's service and in the service of the Red River Transportation Co. at No. 4 Warehouse" to row a friendly race from Warehouse No. 4 to Warehouse No. 6, "for a small sum, say five to ten dollars." The challenge was promptly accepted and the stakes placed at \$20.00.

AUGUST 16

1883. OUR CIVIC HOLIDAY. How it was observed by the citizens of Winnipeg, in 1883, in contrast both as to the outlets and numbers of the civic holiday forty years later, 1923—from the press reports of 1883, which reads, in part, “The annual civic holiday was ushered in with most delightful weather, the only possible objection being that as the day advanced the heat became somewhat intense. Nearly 4,000 people left the city by the different excursions, and notwithstanding the fact, the city presented a lively appearance. It was too warm to enjoy the amusement provided in Dufferin Park, yet large crowds visited this place. The excursion to Rat Portage was the first event to attract attention, and in spite of the early hour fully 600 citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the great Canadian Saratoga. Not less interesting was a visit to Selkirk to inaugurate the operation of the C.P.R. loop line to that borough. The scene at the C.P.R. and Manitoba, and Southwestern depots before the starting of the excursion train was one of considerable bustle and excitement.”

AUGUST 17

1875. Civic Holiday, August 17th, 1875, the corner stone of the City Hall was laid with Masonic honors, by Grand Master the Rev. Dr. Clark, assisted by officers of the Grand Lodge. Speeches were made by Chief Justice Wood, the Hon. R. S. Davis and Consul Taylor—the casket deposited in the stone contained coins, bills, newspapers and photographs of several parts of the city.

AUGUST 18

1887. The first flower show of the Manitoba Floral Association, at which R. Alston was one of the leading prize winners in the professional classes, was opened August 18th, 1887, being held in Trinity Hall.

AUGUST 19

1869. A new link with the outside world was forged with the arrival of Oscar Malmros, who, immediately on August 19th, 1869, had the following notice posted: "Consulate of the United States of America at Winnipeg—British North America. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed consul of the United States of America at this place and has entered upon the discharge of his official duties. The consular office is at Emmerling's Hotel. — Oscar Malmros, U.S. Consul."

AUGUST 20

1869. Col. Stoughton Dennis, P.L.S., arrived in Winnipeg, August 20th, 1869, to take charge of the first survey of the Territory, taking the lower part of the Larson Building for his office—proceeding a few days later to the location of his meridional base lines—the rectangular American system, with some important modifications, being adopted.

AUGUST 21

1897. The gateway of the Upper Fort Garry was presented to the City of Winnipeg by the Hudson's Bay Co., August 21st, 1897, and still remains in the park site on Broadway, bearing a plate with the following inscription:

Fort Garry

1806. THE FIRST FORT NAMED GIBRALTAR, BUILT BY THE
NORTH-WEST COMPANY.
1816. FORT GIBRALTAR DESTROYED.
1822. THE SECOND FORT GIBRALTAR RE-NAMED FORT GARRY AFTER THE
AMALGAMATION OF THE HUDDSON'S BAY AND NORTH-WEST CO'S.
1835 FORT GARRY REBUILT, WITH STONE WALLS RUNNING 280 FEET
EAST AND WEST AND 240 FEET NORTH AND SOUTH
1850 WALLS EXTENDED NORTHWARD AND THIS GATEWAY ERECTED.
1882. FORT SOLD AND WALLS, EXCEPTING THIS GATEWAY, DE-
MOLISHED.
1897. GATEWAY AND PARK PRESENTED BY THE HUDDSON'S BAY
COMPANY TO THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.
1909 THIS PLATE PRESENTED BY THE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG



Fort Garry Gateway—to-day

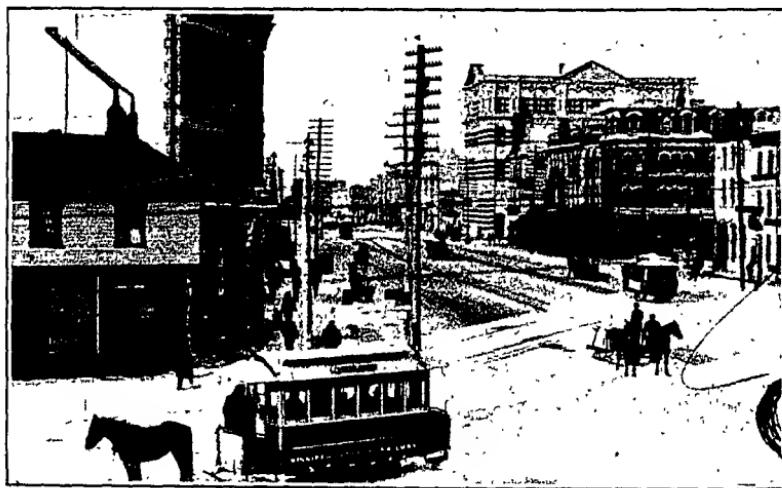
AUGUST 22

1895. The first relay race on bicycles ever attempted in Manitoba took place on August 22nd, 1895, under the auspices of the Free Press, from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie.

1897. Wheat touched \$1.00, for the first time in Winnipeg, on August 22nd, 1897.

AUGUST 23

1882. The first horse car service in Winnipeg started on August 23rd, 1882, cars running along Main Street from the C.P.R. Depot to Assiniboine River—along Portage Avenue to Kennedy Street—thence to the Parliament Buildings. Cars, naturally, were slow and primitive. The rails were laid on wooden ties placed side by side, in order to keep the "horses' feet out of the sticky mud.



Portage and Main, 1886—showing Horse Street Cars

AUGUST 24

1870. Having arrived under the leadership of Col. Wolseley, on August 24th. 1870, the Garrison of Canadian Regular Militia was disbanded at Fort Osborne, August 3rd, 1877—the following district order being issued: "In taking leave of the Force of Dominion Troops on service in the North West, on the occasion of their disbandment to-day, the District Adjutant-General desires to express to the officers, N.C.O.'s and men, the deep regret which he feels at the necessity which parts them from his command. Coming here for the most part as raw recruits, the men leave me as trained men, fit to take their places in the ranks in Her Majesty's Regular Forces; and the Officer commanding feels satisfied that, if ever the cause of the country requires it, the same spirit which animated the men to volunteer for service originally will be found among them. . . ."

Signed, W. Osborne Smith, Lt.-Col.
D.A.G., M.D. No. 10
Can. Dom. Forces in North-West.

AUGUST 25

1845. Archbishop Tache, having sailed down the Red River in a birch bark canoe, landed on the shores of St. Boniface, August 25th, 1845, being then twenty-two years of age.

AUGUST 26

1873. Before the citizens of Winnipeg had received incorporation, plans were being laid for the dreaded invasion of the "insurance man"—the Aetna Life Insurance Co. being the first on the scene, August 26th, 1873, appointing Piton and Ismay as agents for Manitoba. This partnership appears to have been not only optimistic but very versatile, as their advertisement in the press of those days covered multifarious lines.

AUGUST 27

1874. The first execution in the city was that of Michand, for the murder of J. R. Brown, on the prairie near the city. Michand was arrested on suspicion and afterwards confessed to the crime—being hanged on August 27th, 1874.

AUGUST 28

1870. The closing words of Col. Wolseley's message to the 60th Royal Rifles on the day of their departure from Fort Garry, August 28th, 1870, bear the note that has always run true concerning the forces of the British Army: "The leaders of the banditti who recently oppressed Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Red River Settlement having fled as you advanced on the Fort, leaving their guns, arms and ammunition behind them, the primary object of the expedition has been accomplished. Although you have not, therefore, had an opportunity of gaining glory you can carry back with you into the routine of garrison life the conviction that you have done good service to the state, and have proved that no extent of intervening wilderness, no matter how great may be its difficulties, whether by land or water, can enable men to commit murder or to rebel against Her Majesty's authority with impunity."

AUGUST 29

1871. Dr. Bird surprised the citizens on the arrival of the first soda water fountain imported into the Province, which he installed in his drug store, August 29th, 1871.

1882. "Mr. Perkins, the official court stenographer, has in his office a typewriting machine that is a marvel of ingenuity. It is made so as to write either capitals or lower case letters, at the will of the operator, who plays on the keyboard, something after the fashion of a person fingering a piano"—from a press report, August 29th, 1882.

AUGUST 30

1812. Having placed some 800 Highlanders on Prince Edward Island and a small colony at Balcoo, in upper Canada, Lord Selkirk took advantage of the low price of the Hudson's Bay Co. stock, and bought heavily—gaining control of the company. For better or worse, Lord Selkirk's first colonists to the far West left the Scottish Hebrides by ship in 1811, and reached York Factory on Hudson Bay. After a miserable winter, they ascended the stream from the Fort in heavy boats and the first party reached the site, on the banks of the Red River, where the City of Winnipeg now stands, on the 30th day of August, 1812. The party was composed chiefly of workmen, hired for the specific purpose of preparing the settlement for the colonists who were to follow.

AUGUST 31

1867. According to Hargrave, "The village of Winnipeg, which had increased from the single edifice erected by McKenney & Co., in 1862, to a cluster of houses, the principal of which were irregularly scattered along the public highway so as to form something resembling a street, became, in the latter half of '67, the scene of a number of attempts to introduce the institutions of higher civilization into that oasis in the wilderness of Rupert's Land." Mr. Emmerling established a billiard table imported from the United States, in his hotel, the entire basement storey of which was fitted up as a billiard saloon. The table, the first seen in the Settlement, was in constant use. The profits were so considerable as to induce the enterprising proprietor to add a second table the following spring.

THE ROARIN' GAME O' CURLIN'



Manitoba Branch R.C.C.C.—Presentation of Prizes,
1st Bonspiel, Council Chambers, Winnipeg, March 11th, 1889

It is but natural that Winnipeg, whose early settlers hailed from Scotland where for centuries curling was the national pastime, should be a city of devotees to the roarin' game. In November, 1876, the Manitoba Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club was founded and since that date great strides have been made until now, nearly fifty years after its inception, Winnipeg alone has eight rinks affiliated with the parent club. The annual bonspiel is one which has become during the past few years an event second to none in the winter sports, not only of the city, but of the Province of which it is the capital. Many of the cups on

the table in the picture above are still being competed for—whilst new emblems are being offered for competition from time to time. The name of J. P. Robertson is, as it has been and always will be, a by-word at the annual gatherings.

CRICKET

It is interesting to note that at the first business meeting of the North-West Cricket Club, in 1864, a resolution was unanimously passed "that the presence of any number of members sufficient to carry on a game, on the cricket ground, with the bats and wickets, should constitute a formal meeting as a club." Further, it is interesting to note the general course of operations pursued in the game, described by Hargrave, in his "Red River"—a small red flag was planted on a staff on one part of the field while the more expert players began bowling and batting; for perhaps half an hour the business was briskly kept up while the members present were constantly receiving augmentations from belated members. A proposal made that some gentleman should forthwith go and hunt up "refreshments" was passed by an overwhelming majority, and the deputy adjourned to the Fort Garry shop, whence, some time afterwards he emerged bringing with him the stimulants desired, contained in a little keg, in one hand, and a tin kettle of water in the other. His appearance was the signal for an immediate cessation of ball practice, while the members circled in a social knot, tried conclusions with the good things provided for their entertainment.

HOCKEY

Hockey, Canada's winter sport, first found its way into Winnipeg in 1890—the players, for the first few seasons, having to be content with Austin's open air rink. Two games, between the Victoria and Winnipeg teams, were played in 1890-91—each team winning one game. In 1892, the Manitoba and Northwestern Amateur Hockey Association was formed and in 1892-93 games were first played by schedule, in the McIntyre Rink.

Winners of Stanley Cup, 1896



VICTORIA HOCKEY TEAM—Champions of Canada

FLETT

HOWARD

CAMPBELL

MERRITT

HIGGINBOTHAM

ARMYTAGE

BAIN

A Winnipeg all-star team was sent East in 1893, winning nine out of eleven games played. 1893-94, Victoria won the Provincial Championship and in 1896 entered the Stanley Cup Competition, emblematic of the championship of Canada—winning the same easily on February 14th.

Winnipeg teams have always been to the fore in Canadian hockey circles and in April, 1920, the Falcons, representing Canada in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, won the World's Amateur Hockey Championship.



A Regatta on the Red River

ROWING

The Winnipeg Rowing Club was started by G. F. Galt, F. L. Patton, W. S. Grant, P. A. Macdonald, and others, in 1883. The first four-oared race on the Red River was won by F. L. Patton, H. Skyner, John Galt and G. F. Galt. The first Club House was a floating one anchored to the Main St. Bridge in the Assiniboine. It was carried away in the



H. GARWOOD

J. H. TURNBULL

A. C. L. FOX

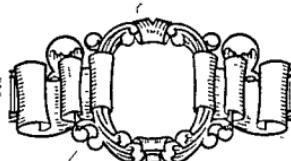
G. F. GALT

WINNIPEG SENIOR FOUR
Champions of America, 1889

spring of 1884, and several members who were saying the boats went down the river with it; when opposite Drewry's Brewery, they took a chance and got ashore over the broken ice, which was quite a feat.

In 1886, the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Winnipeg Association was formed—the first regatta being held at Minnetonka, Winnipeg winning nearly all the races. In 1887, the association regatta was held on the Red River, the senior fours and the senior doubles again being won by Winnipeg. In 1889, Winnipeg won the association regatta, also the championship of America with a crew composed of H. Garwood, J. H. Turnbull, A. C. L. Fox and G. F. Galt (stroke). In 1895-96, Winnipeg again won the championship of America with crews stroked by Charlie Marks, assisted by J. C. G. Armytage, J. C. Waugh, Charlie Johnstone and J. K. Osborn.

The first crew of the Winnipeg Rowing Club to row at the Henley (England) Regatta, was that of C. L. Marks, E. E. Lloyd, W. J. K. Osborn, J. C. G. Armytage, who went over in 1897.



SEPTEMBER 1

1871. The following advertisement inserted in a September issue of the Manitoban in 1871, will be of interest to present day Winnipeggers: "Mr. W. F. Alloway begs to intimate to the people of Manitoba that he has commenced practice as a veterinary surgeon. Calls may be made at the Medical Hall (James Stewart & Co.) or at the "Manitoban" office. Winnipeg, September 1st, 1871." It should also be noted that this same generous citizen, who, within the past few years, donated \$100,000.00 as the foundation of a special fund, had the honor in the early years of opening Winnipeg's first tobacco shop and, its first private bank.

SEPTEMBER 2

1870. On the night of Friday, September 2nd, 1870, the Lieut.-Gov. Adams G. Archibald arrived at Fort Garry, accompanied by his private secretary, Geo. W. Hill, and on the following Tuesday, September 6th, held a levee, the first under the new regime, at what was then called Hudson's Bay House, and which was later designated as the Governor's residence, situated at Silver Heights.

SEPTEMBER 3

1889. The corner stone of the first Hebrew Synagogue in the Canadian North-West was laid with Masonic honors, September 3rd, 1889. The first party of Jewish immigrants to reach Winnipeg arrived June 10th, 1882—there being 70 members in the party.

SEPTEMBER 4

1812. The ceremony of taking formal possession of Lord Selkirk's domains occurred on September 4th, 1812, invitations having been sent to attend the function to all the officers of the fur companies, the colonists and Indians. The instrument giving Lord Selkirk title to the territory was read—flags were unfurled, a salute was fired from the small cannon brought from Plymouth. A keg of spirits was broached for the people, when the gentlemen retired to Captain Macdonnell's tent for refreshments.

SEPTEMBER 5

1892. The official opening of the new electric street car line on Main Street took place September 5th, 1892, the car leaving the C.P.R. depot at 2.40, running from the City Hall to Broadway and return, a photograph being taken for the company on this occasion.

HIGGINS ADOLPHUS HARRIS. TRUNKS & LUGGAGE ETC.

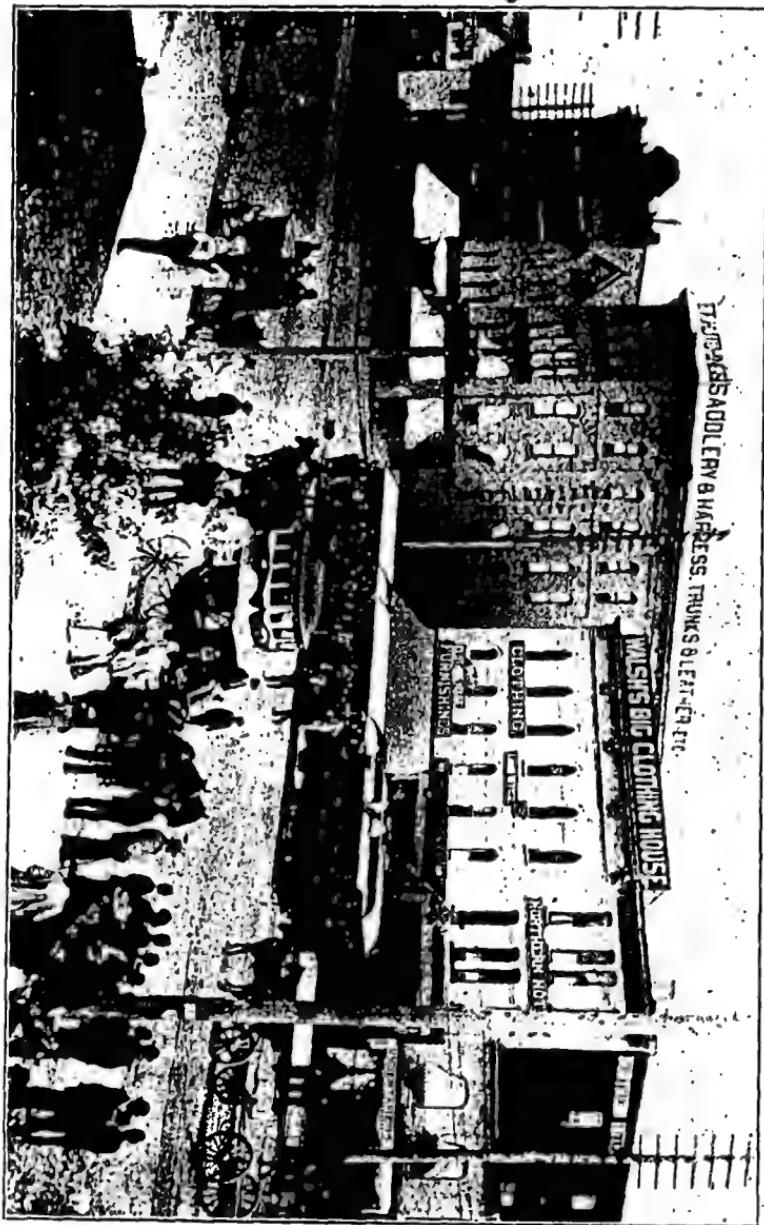
WALSH'S BIG CLOTHING HOUSE

CLOTHING

Superior Men

FURNISHINGS

HOME FURNISHINGS



From photograph taken outside City Hall—Formal Openin's Electric Railway—Sept. 5, 1892

SEPTEMBER 6

1885. The first train over the C.P.R. reached Winnipeg from Montreal, on September 6th, 1885, proceeding to Vancouver, although the road was not really completed at this time, it being July 1st, 1886, when the first transcontinental train steamed into Winnipeg. Sir J. A. MacDonald, speaking in Winnipeg, on his first and last trip across Canada on the railroad for which he had done and ventured so much, said, "I never expected to live long enough to see the road completed, but thought when my friends were crossing upon it I would be looking down upon them from a better sphere. My opponents stated that I would be looking up, whereas, in reality, to the surprise of both, I am doing it on the horizontal."

SEPTEMBER 7

1884. Ten days after the receipt of the despatch from Lord Melgund, asking for men of the Red River Expedition for service in Egypt, Col. Kennedy left Winnipeg, on September 7th, 1884, at the head of the first Winnipeg contingent. Over one hundred citizens assembled at the C.P.R. depot to bid the men farewell.

SEPTEMBER 8

1873. Apparently the news of Winnipeg's muddy streets had reached distant lands, for on September 8th, 1873, Winnipeg awoke to the fact that in their midst was a bootblack, the press report reading, "Black yer boots," an indication of our approaching civilization arrived in town in the shape of a professional bootblack. He finds business good and shines lots of 'em for a dime a pair."

SEPTEMBER 9

1820. The first record of baptism in the register of Rev. John West: "William, son of Thomas and Phoebe Bunn, September 9th, 1820."

SEPTEMBER 10

1919. A morning's golf was a welcome diversion to His Royal Highness on the third day of his visit to Winnipeg. A full programme had kept him busy—the rousing welcome given him as he stepped from the train on the morning of the 8th being overshadowed by the tremendous ovation which he received at the official civic welcome outside the City Hall. Dinners, Luncheons, Inspections, a Ball—the presentation of some 200 medals to heroes of the war—an inspiring children's rally and a public reception at the Parliament Buildings were amongst the items planned for the entertainment of the Royal visitors, who left the City on September 10th, 1919, for the West. Winnipeg is again being honored in this Jubilee by an unofficial visit of His Royal Highness, travelling as Lord Renfrew—will he choose our fair City as the home of his bride?—for rumor will not be discouraged!



H. R. H. Prince of Wales in Assiniboine Park
September, 1919

SEPTEMBER 11

1871. The first stage arrived in Winnipeg on September 11th, 1871, bringing six passengers, amongst whom was Hon. Gerard. The first arrangement made by the Government was a tri-weekly stage—a great boon to the Winnipeg travelling public. Mr. Alex. Begg was the first stage and express agent in Winnipeg—no easy job, seeing that it was a case of being up till midnight waiting for the stage to arrive, and at four in the morning to start it off again with mail and passengers.

SEPTEMBER 12

1882. The present building of the Manitoba College, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General, on August 1st, 1881; was formally opened on September 12th, 1882. The act of incorporation received royal assent March 18th, 1873. It was through the initiative of the board of Manitoba College that the University of Manitoba first came into being.

SEPTEMBER 13

1884. Preparations were started for the block paving of Main Street on September 13th, 1884, with the arrival of 36 cars of blocks and other timber, together with sand and gravel necessary for the work. The first block was laid by Mayor Logan over three weeks later, on October 7th, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic assembly.

SEPTEMBER 14

1873. The worshippers at Grace Church were delighted with their new organ which, having arrived by steamer on the Saturday, was moved into the church on Sunday, September 14th, 1873, and during the week placed into position ready for use the following Sunday—the instrument being a five octave, double reed chapel organ, furnished with five stops, viola, diapason, melodia, flute and vox humana. The case, black walnut, was elegantly carved and polished and the tone reported as magnificent.

SEPTEMBER 15

1898. Two Russian families arrived in Winnipeg and reported themselves to the immigration commissioner, on September 15th, 1898. They proved to be scouts for an army of immigrants, belonging to a religious sect called Doukhobors. Satisfied with the outlook, their report started a remarkable immigration—the first party reaching Winnipeg January 27th, 1899, and before the end of that year the number of Doukhobors which came to Winnipeg totalled 7,427—fortunately for themselves and the government these people brought their own tents so that shelter was available.

SEPTEMBER 16

1883. The city crematory was inspected on Saturday, September 16th, 1883, prior to operations being commenced on Monday, September 18th—this being the first time a cremator had been used in the Province of Manitoba. The report says "The carcasses of 10 horses and 2 cows and the offal from the slaughter house accumulated during the week was cremated, the first process being that of steaming, occupying three or four hours, in which the grease, oil, etc., is separated. The remaining matter is passed through the cremator, the process occupying about seven minutes—no offensive smell being perceptible. The product from the process of creamating is fertilizing material. About 40% of the raw material is converted into useful articles."

SEPTEMBER 17

1874. The first municipal tax paid in Manitoba or the North-West Territories was handed to the City Collector by William Dodd, on September 17th, 1874—the amount being \$4.00 and as payment was tendered in one bank note, it was proposed that same be framed and preserved.

1907. The formal opening of the Stock Exchange took place on September 17th, 1907, the original members, Hugh Sutherland, A. M. Nanton, G. R. Crowe, J. T. Gordon, R. H. Agnew, H. H. Beck, and C. E. Lewis, having obtained the charter four years previously—March 18th, 1903—the first business was transacted on September 1st, 1908.

SEPTEMBER 18

1851. Rev John Black, pioneer Presbyterian minister in Western Canada, arrived at Kildonan on September 18th, 1851—the Scottish settlement of Fort Garry. Ten days later he conducted the first service held by a Presbyterian minister in the North-West, on the site of the present Kildonan Manse. It was not until November, 1862, that the congregation at Kildonan authorized Mr. Black to hold fortnightly service for the Presbyterians at Fort Garry.

SEPTEMBER 19

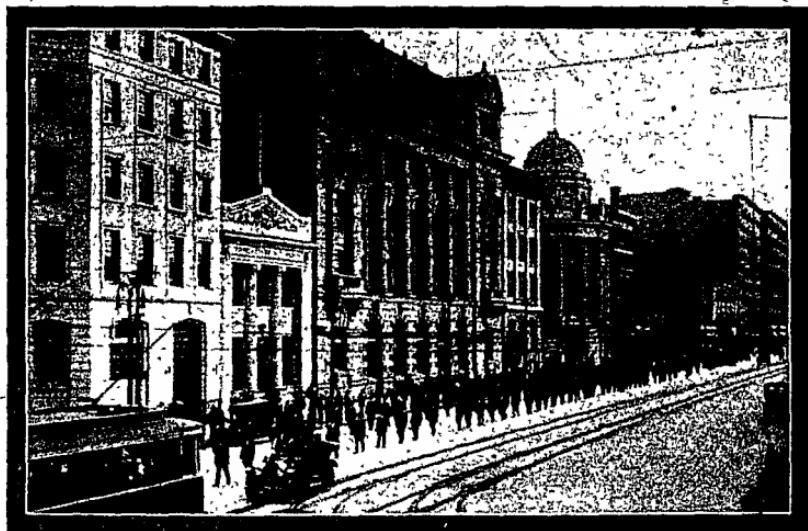
1870. The first Orange Lodge, instituted in Manitoba by a few officers and men in 1870, was No. 1307. Owing to the large influx of military and voyageurs it was impossible to procure a room—but a little schooner, "Jessie McKenney," lay at anchor in the Assiniboine and in the cabin of this boat, on the night of September 19th, 1870, the first warrant, number 1307, was laid upon a table taken from the Fort in which Louis Riel slept. Nine persons formed the quorum—Stewart Mulvey was appointed first Master and held office for ten years.

SEPTEMBER 20

1883. Members of the Legislative party that went to the mountains as guests of the C.P.R. returned to the City on September 20th, 1883, bringing back a quantity of mountain trout, the first of this species of luxury to be brought into the city. The delicacy being so much enjoyed that it was but a short while before further shipments were obtained.

SEPTEMBER 21

1908. The present (the sixth) Post Office building in Winnipeg was first occupied Sept. 21st, 1908. The first building, outside of the Fort, being situated on what is now Lombard Street. The revenue of the Fort Garry (Winnipeg) Post Office in 1873, was a little over \$3,000 a year—
to-day the revenue is nearly \$3,000,000.00 per annum. A
money order system was extended to Fort Garry in July,
1872.



Portage Avenue—General Post Office in the centre

SEPTEMBER 22

1919. Winnipeg Housing Commission was appointed on September 22nd, 1919, in connection with the housing scheme which provides for the loaning of money on security of first mortgages on property for the purpose of enabling citizens to erect houses for their own occupancy—as set out in Order-in-Council of the Governor-General in Council on February 20th, 1919.

SEPTEMBER 23

1914. Recruiting commenced at Winnipeg on August 8th, 1914, with the result that 16 days later, 77 officers, 2,409 other ranks left Winnipeg for Valcartier Camp, where the battalions were finally made up—all ranks enlisting in the Expeditionary Force with effect from September 23rd, 1914. Recruiting continued in Winnipeg, the period 1916 to 1917 being the briskest.

SEPTEMBER 24

1738. La Verendrye reached the fork of the Red and Assiniboine, on September 24th, 1738, where he "found ten Cree huts and two war chiefs, who expected me, with a quantity of meat, having been notified that I was coming." He was the first white man to turn his canoe into the waters of the Assiniboine from those of the Red. Some days later his men built a fort to retain the trade of the Crees in the neighborhood on the south bank of the Assiniboine, calling it "Fort Rouge."

1907. First automobile license issued in Winnipeg was to Mr. H. O. Osman, Police Station, September 24th, 1907.

SEPTEMBER 25

1873. The first detachment of Mounted Police arrived on October 21st, 1873, under the command of Sub-Inspector Walch, and the next day proceeded to the Lower Fort, which place they made their headquarters. These men had been on the payroll since their enlistment in the East early in September, but they were not actually on service until November 3rd, 1873, when they were sworn in by Col. Osborn Smith, who, for that specific purpose, was appointed commissioner of police under date of September 25th, 1873.

SEPTEMBER 26

1901. A report of the visit in Winnipeg of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York—now H.M. King George V and Queen Mary—reads in part: “Thursday, September 26th, 1901, marked an epoch in the annals of the Province of Manitoba. For one long and memorable day the City of Winnipeg had the distinguished honor of extending its hospitality to the heir apparent of the throne of the Empire. The unbounded enthusiasm with which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York were received was the surest testimony not only to their personal popularity, but the attachment the people of the Canadian West entertain for the Monarchy and the Empire of which they will one day be the head.”

During the day, their Royal Highnesses, who reached the City at 11.30 a.m., after driving from the C.P.R. depot to the City Hall, presented decorations and medals to members of the South African contingent.

After luncheon at Government House, His Royal Highness formally opened the University Buildings, at which ceremony there was choral singing by 4,000 school children. The Royal party dined at Government House prior to a procession to the depot, where they entrained at 10.30 p.m., for the West.

SEPTEMBER 27

1864. The first formal meeting of the “North-West Cricket Club” was held September 27th, 1864; three days after, according to Hargrave’s report, “a considerable crowd of those anxious to be initiated into the mysteries of cricket attended at Fort Garry, on a spot in the neighborhood of which the wickets were fixed, and the play commenced in a somewhat pell-mell style at first.”

SEPTEMBER 28

1891. The following is a copy of an advertisement appearing in the Free Press of September 28th, 1891:

Come to the
WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SEPT. 28 TO OCT. 3
MANITOBA'S GREAT FAIR!

The very large number of Entries already made, which are more than double the most sanguine estimates of the Directors, insures the Success of the Great Exposition in the Agricultural, Live Stock, Mineral, Manufacturing, Horticultural, Dairy and other resources of Manitoba and the North-West.

THE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!
Increase in number day by day, and promise to provide for the ENTIRE EXHIBITION Endless Entertainment, Instruction and Amusement.

The Little World, from Australia—the greatest mechanical wonder of the age.

A Three Days' Programme of Speeding Horses in the Ring.
Full Entries in all the contests.

Pony and Dog Races for the Little Ones.

School Drill Competition Lacrosse & Baseball Matches

A Great Dog Bench Show, covering the Best and Most Valuable Dogs in the Country.

Grand Band Competition. Firemen's Hose-Reel Races.

Military Sports. Children's Races and Athletic Contests.

Great Baby Show, for which a large number of entries are already made. Printers' Type-setting Contest.

A Magnificent Display of Fine Arts.

The Grounds lighted with Electricity. Telegraph, Telephone, Phonograph and Express Offices in the Building.

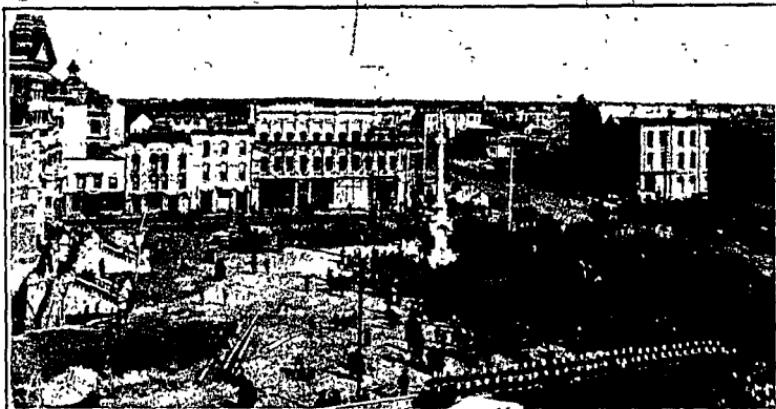
A FULL PROGRAMME OF FIREWORKS WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVGS.

UNPRECEDENTLY LOW RAILWAY RATES FROM ALL POINTS

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, PRESIDENT C. N. BELL, SECRETARY-TREASURER

SEPTEMBER 28

1886. Memorial Column in front of the City Hall to men of the 90th Regiment killed in the North-West Rebellion, was unveiled on September 28th, 1886, by Lieut.-Gov. Hon. James Cox Aikins—the picture below being taken from an actual photograph.



Unveiling Volunteer (90th) Monument, Sept. 28th, 1886

SEPTEMBER 29

1879. Failing health and the need of a holiday caused Mr. A. M. Brown, City Clerk, to apply for leave of absence and September 29th, 1879, his son, C. J. Brown, familiarly known as "Charlie," was appointed as Assistant City Clerk, which position he retained until the retirement of his father; he was appointed City Clerk, June 19th, 1883. As City Clerk for forty years, "Charlie" has attained a record which few individuals can boast—perseverance and faithful attention to duty has been recognized and appreciated by successive Councils. During his tenure of office he has greeted and inducted in the Mayor's chair, twenty-seven Chief Magistrates.

SEPTEMBER 30

1891. The success which attended the formal opening of Winnipeg's first distinctive Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was highly gratifying to the promoters, directors and all others concerned. The attendance up till noon on the opening day, September 30th, 1891, was 65 rigs and 1,650 people; by the end of the day, 7,000 people had paid for admission. The formal opening took place at 11 o'clock in the morning, presided over by President A. Macdonald, with whom were the Lieut.-Governor, Hon Mr. Greenway, Premier and Minister of Agriculture; Mr. A. Pierson, Mayor of Winnipeg.

The number of exhibits was over 4,000, representing British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Manitoba, the C.P.R. having generously carried all exhibits free of charge. The Provincial Government made a grant of \$7,500—the City Council a grant of 70 acres of land with excellent buildings, the citizens having approved the passing of the by-law for \$30,000.00 for this purpose. Prizes to the value of \$13,500.00 were offered for competition open to the world.

1874. The first by-law for raising money was passed at Council meeting on September 30th, 1874. The sum of \$250,000.00 being involved, appropriated as follows:

Construction of Sewers	\$100,000
Fire Engines and Apparatus and tank	25,000
Waterworks, pipes, conduits, etc.	40,000
Market House, City Hall and Police Station	20,000
Widening, opening and straightening of streets	10,000
Grading and improving streets	30,000
Side walks and Bridges	25,000

The debenture was sold in Europe on November 1st, 1874.

MAIN STREET — THE HISTORIC TRAIL

EXTRACT FROM ADDRESS BY SIR JOHN SCHULTZ
IN 1894, WHEN, AS LIEUT. GOVERNOR, HE UN-
VEILED THE MONUMENT AT SEVEN OAKS.

"I have said that this road, whether as Indian Trail or King's Highway, in old or in more recent times, is indeed historic. Over it, in the dim past which anti-dates even Indian tradition, must have passed those aboriginal inhabitants whose interesting sepulchral remains near St. Andrew's Rapids, and elsewhere, excite wonder and stimulate conjecture, and show them to have been of a race superior in many respects to those who have succeeded them. Over this road and near this spot must have passed the war parties of the Assiniboines in their futile effort to oppose with arrow, tomahawk and spear, the invading Northern and Eastern Crees, who had doubtless, when similarly armed, envied in vain the warlike "Stoney" his possession of what was later known as the Image and White Horse Plains, with their countless herds of bison; and when the earlier possession of fire arms gave the Cree the ascendancy he sought, and that dread scourge, the small-pox, had thinned the Assiniboine ranks, it must have been on this great trail the

latter retreated towards the blue hills of Brandon and then to the upper waters of the river which still bears their name.

La Verendrye, the first white man who looked on this fair land, must have seen this spot and passed by this trail, and while it was yet a bridle path or cart track, and long before it was known as it afterwards became, as the King's highway, men who were great in their day and generation and are deservedly still remembered for their important discoveries and their administrative abilities have trodden the path which lies at our feet.

Over it has passed discoverer, courier, missionary, arctic voyager, chief warrior and medicine man, governor, factor, judge, councillor and commander—along it has been carried wampum and tomahawk, messages of peace and war. The governors of the Hudsons Bay Company have, as well as the governors of the Dominion, passed this way.

Truly this is an historic place."



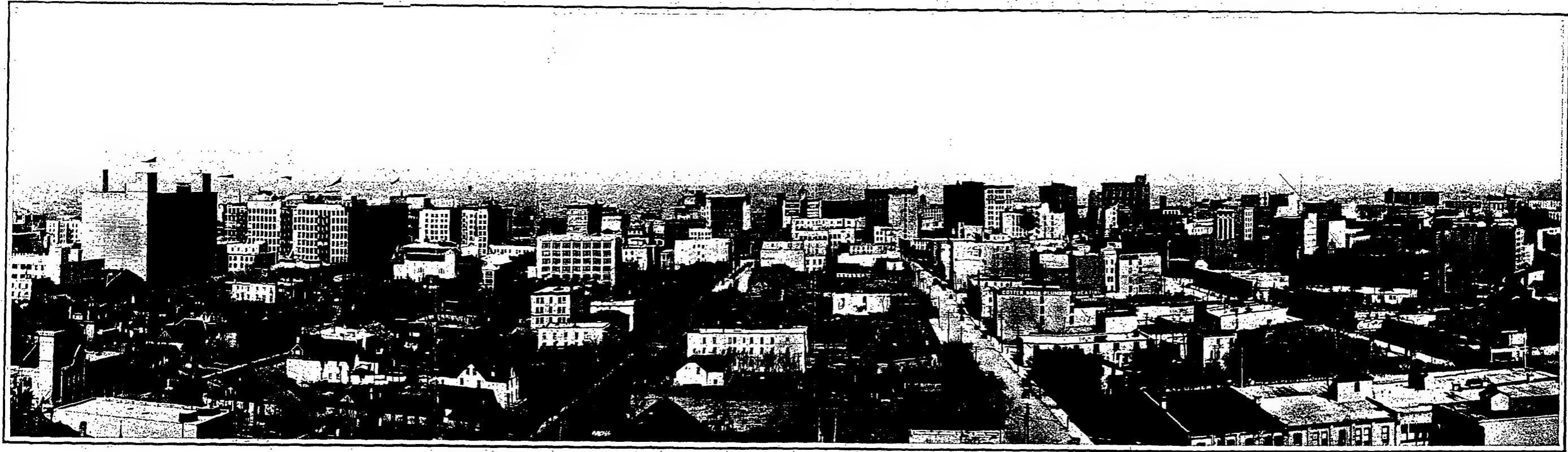
WINNIPEG BECAME A CITY 47 YEARS AGO TODAY; SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN POPULATION OF 625

Winnipeg was incorporated as a city 47 years ago today, Nov. 8, 1873. The population of the new city at that time was 625, including 300 members of the permanent force who were stationed in Fort Garry. C. J. Brown, city clerk, said today, "The boundaries of the city," said Mr. Brown, "were the Assiniboine River on the south; Maryland street river on the east beyond the wall.

the name in those days, no grading and no sewers." Mr. Brown continued. "The only sidewalks were in front of the Monchonton hotel and on the present site of the Confederation Lite building. The so-called sidewalk before the Monchonton house consisted of a couple of poplar logs squared off on top. If a person wished to walk any place it was necessary to take the street, no matter how deep the bay and there were 12 aldermen. Mr. Stobart, then was mayor.



MANITOBA, WINNIPEG 1874.



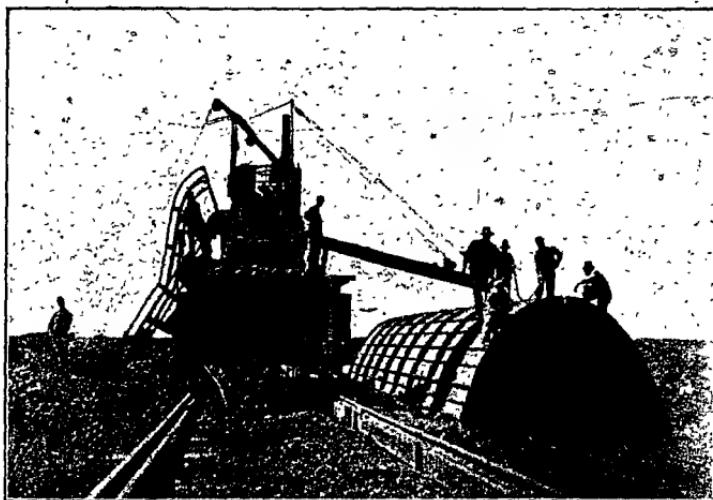
THE CENTRE OF WINNIPEG'S WHOLESALE, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES



1

OCTOBER 1

1913. Work started on the Shoal Lake Water Supply October 1st, 1913, with an estimate of five years' work, completion being set for October 13th, 1918. The main engineering features of the scheme are: (1) A construction railway with approximately 110 miles of track, including sidings, spurs to gravel pits and yards; (2) A dyke and channel at Indian Bay for the diversion of the Falcon River into Snowshoe Bay; (3) A concrete cut-and-cover aqueduct and works 84.6 miles in length from the intake, Indian Bay, to the future reservoir site south-east of Transcona; (4) 9.4 miles of 5-foot 6-inch reinforced concrete pressure pipe between the future reservoir site and the Red River; (5) A tunnel under the Red River with 5-foot cast iron pipe lining 0.2 miles; (6) 2.3 miles of 48-inch reinforced concrete pressure pipe between the Red River and McPhillips Street reservoir.



Aqueduct Arch under construction

OCTOBER 2

1883. By coincidence, we find October 2nd favoring electricity—for in 1883 we read that Grace Church on this date was lighted with electricity, being the first church in Winnipeg to indulge in this luxury—with the installation of two large lamps.

1893. Ten years later, October 2nd, 1893, we find the citizens arising one morning to enjoy a ride on the first electric elevator to be installed in this city, to be found in the Ryan Block.

OCTOBER 3

1876. The citizens of Winnipeg were treated to the melodious strains of a hand organ—the first instrument of its kind ever brought into the country—its music on October 3rd, 1876, delighting the juveniles. The closing sentence of the press report cannot be overlooked—"The rapid march of civilization (!) is ever progressing westward."

OCTOBER 4

1871. The first Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of the Province of Manitoba was opened on October 4th, 1871, but on account of the Fenian diversion was almost a failure—although there were about five hundred entries and many of the articles exhibited fully equal to those of any other part of the Dominion.

OCTOBER 5

1874. A meeting for the purpose of forming a Y.M.C.A. in this city was held at Templar's Hall, October 5th, 1874, being well represented by the young men of the city and the clergymen of the various Protestant churches, and the outcome being the first regular meeting of the "Y" on November 9th, with about fifty persons present, including several ladies — the chair being occupied by Hon. W. N. Kennedy, who opened the meeting by giving his inaugural address as president.

OCTOBER 6

1876. A mammoth mill of the Hudson's Bay Co. was finished and commenced running October 6th, 1876. It was a building $50\frac{1}{2}$ x $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 60 feet in height to the peak of the roof. The engine house 38 x 44 feet and the engine 250 H.P., the main driving wheel 12 inches diameter and 38 inches face. It had four run of stones and was fitted up with all the improvements at this date modern, being without exception the finest mill west of St. Paul, having a capacity for grinding 1,350 bushels every twenty-four hours.

OCTOBER 7

1874. Messrs. Bedman & Hyman, of Winnipeg, received a U.S. patent, October 7th, 1874 for a pipe wrench invented by Mr. Bedman, this being the first instance of a patent having been granted to a resident of the Province of Manitoba — application was made for a Canadian patent.

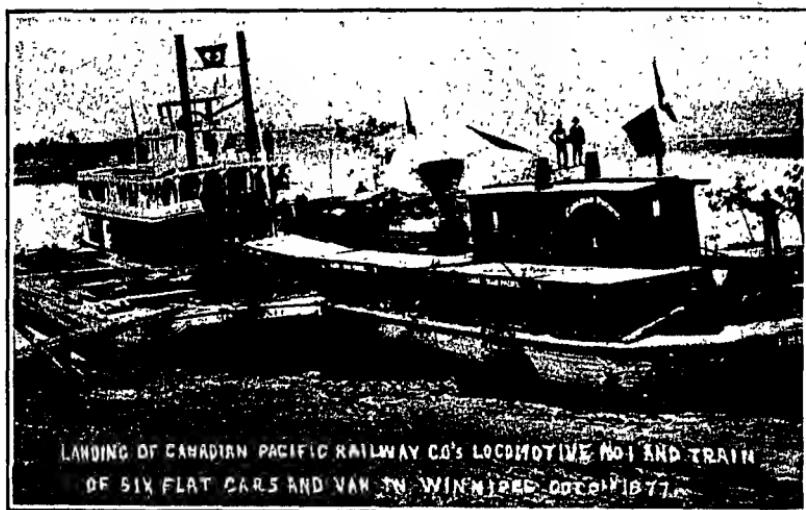
OCTOBER 8

1877. An extra was issued by the Free Press on October 8th, 1877, consisting of the following interesting notice: "The First Locomotive in the North-West! To arrive this afternoon! Celebration of the Event! Intelligence has just been received that the first locomotive and tender, with a caboose and six flat cars, which are being brought down from the Pembina Branch by Mr. Joseph Whitehead, will arrive here this afternoon about four o'clock by the steamer Selkirk.

Notwithstanding the short notice, we understand that a fitting reception will be tendered; and the mayor and corporation will, it is understood, take the necessary steps for the proper recognition of this important event in the history of the North-West.

The steamer will probably stop at No. 6 Warehouse,
foot of Post Office Street.

Let there be a grand rally of citizens on the occasion."



LANDING OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S LOCOMOTIVE NO. 1 AND TRAIN
OF SIX FLAT CARS AND VAN IN WINNIPEG OCTOBER 1877.

OCTOBER 9

1875. While excavating on the mound opposite the northern gate of Fort Garry, October 9th, 1875, it was discovered that the mound was an old Indian burial place. Quantities of very large human bones, skulls, etc., were unearthed and carried off by curiosity seekers.

OCTOBER 10

1870. For the maintenance of law and order, a Mounted Police Force was organized under the command of Capt. Villiers, of the Quebec Rifles, October 10th, 1870. This was the first regular police force in the West, amongst the members of which we find such names as W. F. Alloway, Wm. Montgomery, H. Montgomery, George Kerr and Neil McCarty. These men had no sinecure, as may be seen from the condition of things. Riots were not altogether unknown and at the first election in Winnipeg wagon spokes were freely used, the Chief of Police was rendered hors de combat, a printing office was wrecked and finally the military had to be called out to overawe the noisy multitude.

OCTOBER 11

1905. Winnipeg Public Library was formally opened October 11th, 1905—a two storey structure built of native dressed stone. The original cost was \$100,000.00, of which three-fourths was met by the Carnegie Corporation which institute also donated a further \$39,000.00 for the addition made in 1908. Besides the Main Library, there are two branch libraries, with thirty-five branch stations for the distribution of books numbering 125,000.

OCTOBER 12

1871. According to a sworn statement by W. H. Watt, in charge of Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Pembina, at half past seven on the morning of October 5th, Fenians entered Manitoba and took possession of the post under his charge. One week later, October, 12th, 1871, United States troops, who had permission from the Lieut-Governor to cross the border for this specific purpose, captured the Fenians—Winnipeg celebrated the close of this invasion at a public gathering which was addressed by the Lieut-Governor.

OCTOBER 13

1871. 13th Winnipeg Battery F.A. organized October 13th, 1871.

1876. Winnipeg boasted its first chimney sweep, who commenced operations October 13th, 1876—following an inspection of stove pipes, etc., by the fire inspector.



Carnegie Library, Winnipeg

OCTOBER 14

1737. A letter dated October 14th, 1737, is in the Archives at Paris, written by the Governor of Canada, M. Beauharnois, attached to a map of Canada prepared by La Verendrye, showing a fort at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers—named "Fort Rouge," marked "Abandoned"—another further up the Red River near the mouth of the Pembina named "Pointe du Bois."

OCTOBER 15

1882. The long expected electric light made its appearance on Main Street on the night of October 15th, 1882, three lights being in operation, one at the corner of Broadway and Main, one in front of the Imperial Bank, near Post Office Street, and one at the C.P.R. Depot. The light factory was located at the H.B. mill, near the mouth of the Assiniboine.

OCTOBER 16

1911. Winnipeg Hydro-Electric Light and Power System formally opened October 16th, 1911, by Mayor Sanford Evans. In 1906, the City of Winnipeg took steps to have a new plant built—a power site was found at Pointe du Bois, about 77 miles from the city. Two years were occupied in cancelling the right of holders of this site and construction was commenced on a plant designed to supply 60,000 H.P. with an initial development of 17,000 H.P., whilst the ultimate capacity of the plant was to be 100,000 H.P.

OCTOBER 17

1877. The first shipment of wheat from Winnipeg direct to Europe was made October 17th, 1877, by Robt. Gerrie, one of the early pioneer merchants, and was sent to Barclay & Brown, of Glasgow, Scotland—by Red River steamer and through the United States. It was seven years later that the all Canadian route to Great Britain carried its first wheat shipment consisting of 1,000 bushels in sacks—Winnipeg to Port Arthur by rail, to Owen Sound by boat, rail and boat to Glasgow, reaching there twenty days after leaving Winnipeg.

OCTOBER 18

1875. The first instalment of Icelanders arrived in Winnipeg on the International, on October 11th—there being 285 in the party, comprised of 216 adults, 60 families, 80 men. Seven days later, October 18th, 1875, the party, an intelligent and excellent people—a valuable acquisition to the Province, set out for the reserve on Lake Winnipeg, erecting the nucleus of Gimli, which soon became Icelandic headquarters for Western Canada.

OCTOBER 19

1884. The Cauchon Block—the first apartment house to be built in Winnipeg, at a cost of \$65,000.00 received its first tenant October 19th, 1884. A report of the edifice reads: "the basement is fitted up with two offices adapted for a surgeon or physician, the remainder being arranged for apartments for families. The building is heated with steam and supplied throughout with hot and cold water—being lit with gas. A restaurant is in the building and all modern conveniences and appliances being provided for those occupying the premises.

OCTOBER 20

1869. The smattering of news concerning the acquisition by Her Majesty of the domains governed by the Hudson's Bay Co., known as the North-West Territories, was received by the inhabitants of the Red River Colony in varied ways. The French half-breeds misinterpreting the act, which it was thought would be proclaimed on December 1st, rose in opposition, while the English speaking people, being able to read, together with their loyalty to the Queen, awaited further explanation of the vague reports coming from the East. On October 20th, 1869, with news of the approach of Mr. McDougall, to be Lieutenant Governor, the crisis was reached and Louis Riel issued the following notice to the Hon. Mr McDougall, forbidding him to enter the North-West Territories: "The National Committee of Metis of Red River notify Mr. W. McDougall that he must not enter upon the North-West Territories without a special permission of this Committee.

By order of the President;

John Bruce

Louis Riel, Secretary

Dated at St. Norbert, Red River,

21st Day of October, 1869.

(The above notice was written in French)

OCTOBER 21

1876. The first shipment of wheat exported from Manitoba was shipped October 21st, 1876, via the Red River and Duluth, being consigned to Steepe & Bros., Toronto, by Higgins & Young, of Winnipeg—the shipment consisted of 857-1/6 bushels, the invoice amounting to \$835.12, being sold in Ontario for seed purposes for \$2.50 a bushel.

OCTOBER 22

1873. The first full choral service held in the Diocese of Rupert's Land took place at St. John's Cathedral, October 22nd, 1873. It had been the intention to have the choirs of every parish represented, but owing to the short practice and the distance of some of the parishes, there were only three choirs present—that of the Cathedral (which consists of the students of St. John's College), the St. Andrew's and Headingly choirs.



One of the first electric street cars

OCTOBER 23

1885. After a good deal of difficulty had been encountered in connection with the titles to lands, the Torrens System was adopted by the Province of Manitoba in 1885, the first title under same being issued by the Land Titles Office in Winnipeg, on August 4th, some two and a half months elapsing before the second title was granted under that system on October 23rd, 1885, since which date the number of titles issued through the Winnipeg office to June 1st, 1923, is 353,844.

OCTOBER 24

1883. Portage la Prairie had the honor of calling a meeting at which a resolution was passed petitioning the Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. at the meeting in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, September 17th, 1883, for a charter for a lodge to be known as the Grand Lodge of Manitoba—which was granted, and a meeting called to inaugurate the same in the City of Winnipeg on October 24th, 1883—J P. Young, of Portage la Prairie, was commissioned instituting officer.

OCTOBER 25

1873. The Hon. Mr. Frank Lynn, member of the Royal Colonial Society and editor of the "Nor'-Wester," desiring to know "Who are the friends of the people?" called a meeting at the court house on October 25th, 1873, and as the proceedings (to quote the press report), were somewhat important, we give them in detail: "Moved by Mr. Cornish that Mr. Lynn take the chair. Carried. (Cheers from Mr. Willoughby Clark.). Mr. Lynn said, 'It is a very chair-itable conclusion.' (Loud and prolonged laughter from Mr. W. Clark.) Moved by Mr. Cornish and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Ashdown for the able manner in which he had acted as chairman at the previous meeting. Mr. Lynn presented the thanks and his remarks were applauded by Mr. W. Clark. Mr. Lynn said that he hoped the next—(Hear! hear! from Mr. W. Clark)—meeting he called would be as well attended and—(applause by Mr. W. Clark). Mr. Lynn remained speaking to Mr. W. Clark and the audience went home.

"Who are the friends of the people?"

OCTOBER 26

1869. In 1869, the "Nor'-Wester" carried the full quota of advertising, and it is interesting to note an occasional local advertisement offering competition to the American houses, one of which, on October 26th, 1869, introducing a new industry, reads:

"STALKER & WRIGHT

Saddlers and Harness Makers, Winnipeg
beg to announce to the general public that they are now ready to manufacture anything in their line of business in as good style as in St. Paul or elsewhere, and at reasonable rates."

OCTOBER 27

1812. Before the voyage of the second party of Lord Selkirk settlers was completed, one of the young men on board and one of the young women had decided their life in the new land would be far more happy and successful if they could live it together, consequently, on their arrival at York Factory, these two Scotch Presbyterians were married—by a Roman Catholic priest, Father Bourke, the prejudices of the old land being sunk in the freedom and novelty of the new territory, which opened up before them. They afterwards started on their journey to the Red River Settlement. This was the first marriage consummated in the North-West Territories.

OCTOBER 28

1854. The first Anglican Church was opened and consecrated at the morning service, June 10th, 1823—at the evening service, the Rev. John West preached his farewell service.

Second building, of stone, consecrated November 26th, 1834—reconsecrated as cathedral October 28th, 1854, by Bishop Anderson.



St. John's Cathedral

OCTOBER 29

1899. Orders for the enrolment of 1,000 men in Canada were issued on the 14th day of October, and fifteen days later one company, enlisted in the West, Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg, embarked for South Africa, October 29th, 1899—comprising the first Canadian contingent. Later in the year, Lord Strathcona raised a regiment of scouts in the Canadian great west, equipping the same at his own expense—the unit has been perpetuated in the Canadian Permanent Force and is now known as Lord Strathcona's Horse, one squadron of which is located in Winnipeg.

OCTOBER 30

1878. The following excerpt from Mr. Thomas I bottom's diary (a resident of Winnipeg), will convey idea of the fall weather of 1878: "On October 30th, cr Red River on the ice—November 3rd, crossed ice with a of horses, loaded. On November 11th, ice gave way—I went—got almost drowned. November 19th, plowed harrowed two acres and sowed it with garden seed. November 23rd, snow fell."

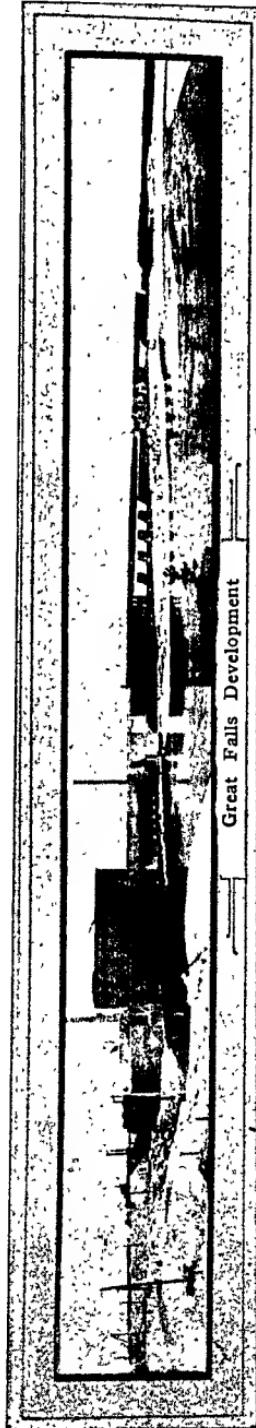
OCTOBER 31

1871. The first public school in Winnipeg, situ within three hundred yards of the Royal Alexandra H south and east, on property donated by the H. B. Co., opened October 31st, 1871, the same being a log buil 20 by 18 feet—there were thirty pupils—the cost for first year being \$239.00. The first principal was Mr. W Luxton.



GREAT FALLS DEVELOPMENT — MORE POWER FOR WINNIPEG

There are numerous falls on the Winnipeg River which could be developed, and at Great Falls several of these falls have been included in one concentration by the construction of the dam and power house. The general scheme of development, therefore, comprises the dam for raising the water and a power house for utilizing the entire flow of the Winnipeg River, thus forming a pond or reservoir approximately two thousand acres in extent, providing a deep, wide body of water reaching upstream a distance of five miles and flooding out the existing rapids. The dam at Island Number Two raises the water level forty-six feet and by excavating a channel two hundred feet wide, twenty feet deep and about eighteen hundred feet long at White Mud Falls,



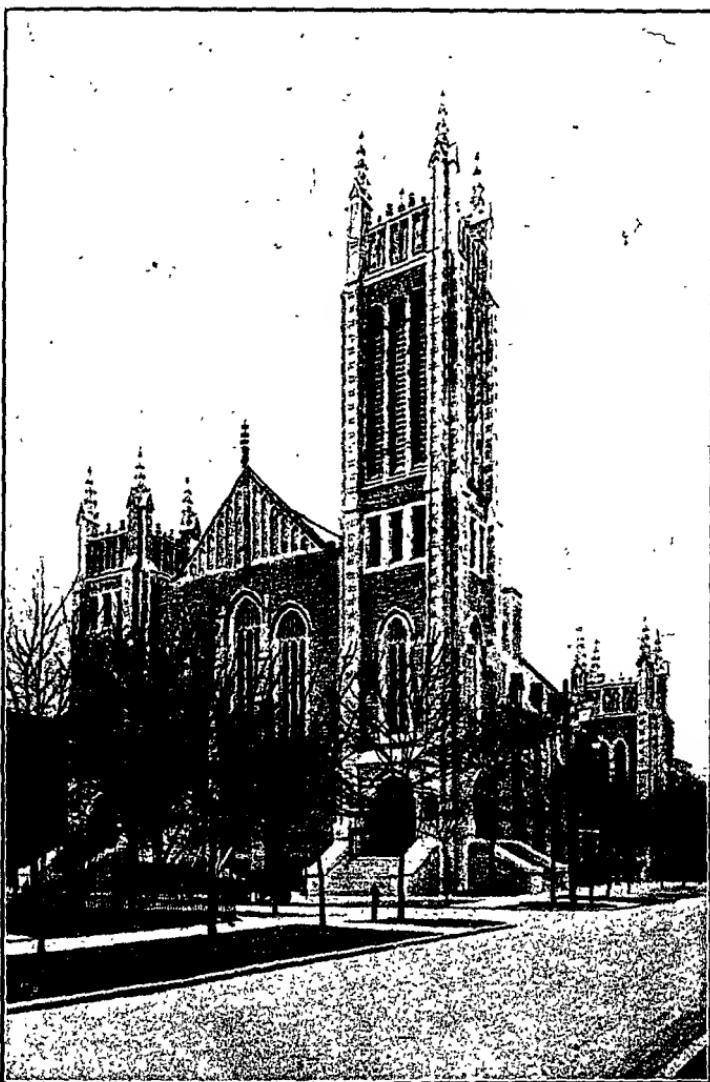
the entire reach of the river below the power site to White Mud Falls will be lowered ten feet or more, making a total operating head of fifty-six feet, for which head the turbines are designed. The dam will have a maximum height of seventy feet and will be over four thousand feet in length. The Power House will be one hundred and ten feet wide, three hundred and eighty feet long, and have a maximum height of one hundred and forty-five feet and will contain six vertical turbo-generators with the intake racks, stop-logs, head gates, etc.

A WEDDING OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES

The marriage of the old times was not like the social function of to-day. The wedding breakfast was not lacking, and there were numerous dinners and suppers in connection with the celebration, which lasted several days; other features would seem unusual now. The postal facilities being very uncertain, the father of the bride went from house to house, giving a personal invitation to each of his friends and neighbors. The wedding generally took place on a Thursday. The procession of guests, bedecked with ribbons and flowers, made a gay picture, driving to the church in cutters and carriages. Returning to the home of the bride, dancing was indulged in, not the languid waltz of to-day, but a lively "Red River Jig," requiring endurance as well as skill.

The Sunday following the marriage was quite important, being the day of the "kirking," when the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by their bridesmaids and groomsman, drove to the church in which the marriage had been performed.

Tuesday was the day fixed for taking the bride to the home of her husband, feasting, dancing and merrymaking continuing until sunrise the following day, when all departed to their homes, took off their wedding garments, and settled down to the daily routine of life.



Knox Presbyterian Church

BRINGING THE EAST CLOSER

Completion of telegraphic communication between Winnipeg and the East was the occasion for rejoicing amongst the citizens of Winnipeg.

Copies of the first message sent from and received by the Winnipeg office follow:—

Nov. 20, 1871

Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, Gov.-Gen., Ottawa.

"The first telegraphic message from the heart of a continent may appropriately convey, on the part of our people, an expression of devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the close of our isolation from the rest of the world. This message announces that close, as its receipt by your Excellency will attest it. The voice of Manitoba collected on the banks of the Assiniboine will be heard in a few hours on the banks of the Ottawa, and we may hope before the day closes, that the words of your Excellency's reply, spoken at the capital of the Dominion, will be listened to at Ft. Garry. We may now count in hours the work that used to occupy weeks. I congratulate your Excellency on the facility so afforded in the discharge of your high duties, so far as they concern the Province. I know I can better discharge my own, when at any moment I can appeal to your lordship for advice and assistance.

(Signed) ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD."

The Reply

To Lieut.-Gov. Archibald, Winnipeg, Man.

"I received your message with great satisfaction. The completion of the telegraphic line to Fort Garry is an auspicious event. It forms a fresh and most important link between the eastern provinces and the north-west, and is a happy augury for the future, inasmuch as it gives proof of the energy with which the Union, wisely effected, of Her Majesty's North American possessions enables progress and civilization to be advanced in different and far distant portions of the Dominion. I congratulate the inhabitants of Manitoba, and join heartily in your thanksgiving.

(Signed) LISGAR"

NOVEMBER 1

1859. The first newspaper outfit for North-West British America arrived on the Assinibone at the crossing opposite upper Fort Garry—the “Nor’-Wester,” with W. Buckingham and W. Coldwell as its proprietors. “Up to that date no newspaper was printed anywhere throughout the vast region stretching from the north shore of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and from the U.S. boundary as far north as one could stretch. In this little corner, the Red River Settlement, we resolved to open fire.”—So said Mr. Coldwell at a trade banquet some years later.



NOVEMBER 2

1820. When Rev. John West, the first missionary sent to the Red River by the Hudson's Bay Co., reached his field, he set to work to organize a school among the Scotch settlers. In his journal he says: "Soon after my arrival I got a log house prepared about three miles below the Fort (now Point Douglas), among the Scotch population, where the school master took up his abode and began teaching from twenty to twenty-five children." This school, which was opened about November 1st, 1820, was the first school for English speaking children in the Red River Settlement.

NOVEMBER 3

1866. The school opened in November, 1820, by John West, continued in different quarters, developing into the Red River Academy in 1883—until some twenty years later Bishop Anderson was compelled to close it owing to lack of funds. Bishop Machray, arriving in 1865, set about re-opening this school and the new institution was opened on November 3rd, 1866, as St John's College, being incorporated in 1871. The first principal was Rev. John McLean; of whom Bishop Machray had said, "I feel sure he would be quite a backbone to our whole system."

NOVEMBER 4

1875. Returning home after a journey taking nearly eight months during which time he had traversed some eight thousand miles, John Macoun, M.S., Canadian Explorer Naturalist, Assistant Director Geographical Survey of Canada, reached Winnipeg November 4th, 1875, and during his three days' stay domiciled at the Queen's Hotel. In his autobiography we read, "I was interviewed by a number of citizens as soon as they learned that I had just come in from the Peace River and could tell them the wonder of the unknown land. I remember only four of the gentlemen, one of whom is still alive, Rev. Dr. George Bryce, of Winnipeg. I had with me that barley and wheat that I had picked up at Fort Chipewaya, which I now exhibited, many ears having five or six grains in the fascicle." Passing through Winnipeg four years later, Mr Macoun delivered a lecture in the Court House before a capacity house, Chief Justice Woods being in the chair on that occasion.

NOVEMBER 5

1876. The first curling club formed in Winnipeg had the following officers: President, John Balsillie; Capt. Howard, vice-president; A. P. Denholm, secretary-treasurer; with J. H. Rowan, E. W. Jarvis, Hon. W. N. Kennedy, G. McMicken, and Alex. Brown as committee of management. The meeting was held November 5th, 1876, when nearly 70 members were enrolled—at which meeting it was proposed to build a rink on the property of A. G. B. Banatyne and for the club to affiliate with the Royal Caledonian Club of Edinburgh.

NOVEMBER 6

1906. As agriculture must always be the leading industry of this Province, the importance of proper instruction in scientific principles of farming, together with practical training, were recognized. A farm was secured on the south side of the Assiniboine River a short distance west of the city limits, suitable buildings were erected, machinery and stock provided, and on November 6th, 1906, the Manitoba Agricultural College opened with 68 students in attendance, with applications from a further 90. The College is now affiliated with the University of Manitoba.

NOVEMBER 7

1871. St. Andrew's Society was formed November 7th, 1871, with D. A. Smith as president; A. G. B. Bannatyne, vice-president; J. D. Hargrave, secretary; and J. W. Hackett, piper. The first celebration of St. Andrew's Day in Winnipeg took place November 30th, 1871. Services were conducted by the Rev. John Black in the afternoon. In the evening a large number of gentlemen sat down to a dinner—amongst those present being A. M. Brown (later city clerk), Capt. Scott (later M.P.), Rev. Mr Bryce (now Doctor), Attorney-General Clark, Mr. Spencer, and others. John Hackett, as usual, on such occasions appearing in complete Highland costume with his pipes going full blast.

NOVEMBER 8

1873. At the Fourth Session of the Manitoba Legislature, a Bill of Incorporation of the City of Winnipeg, which passed its third reading on October 7th, was passed on November 8th, 1873. It is interesting to note that at the meeting of the inhabitants of Winnipeg held in the school house, October 22nd, for the purpose of taking steps for the incorporation of the City, Mr. Ashdown was elected president, Mr. W. F. Luxton secretary. Others present, who formed the committee handling incorporation were Villiers, Mulvey, Lusted, Lynn, Dr. Brown, Cornish and Hayward.

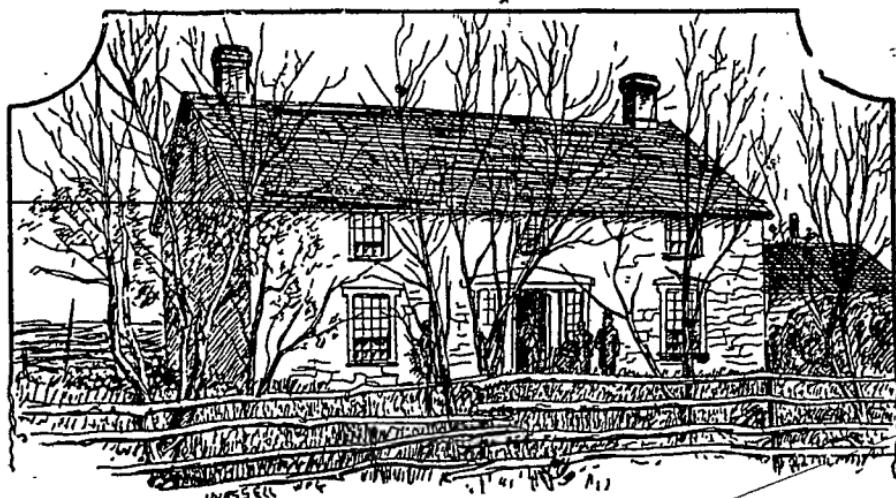
NOVEMBER 9

1872. The Manitoba Free Press, a new weekly literary creation, made its salutatory bow and was ushered into existence with an advance specimen number on November 9th, 1872.

Mr. John Kenny was proprietor, Mr. W. F. Luxton, late school master, the editor. With the reform banner nailed to the mast, it sailed into somewhat turbid seas of Manitoba, an uncompromising "Advocate of reform in politics and liberality in all things." With the imported plant, talent and long experience, it promised early to take front place in the ranks of newspaper literature of the country.

NOVEMBER 10

1871. The first classes of Manitoba College were opened November 10th, 1871. The College was situated in Kildonan, the Rev. George Bryce, now Professor, was principal, Rev. John Black, classical tutor, and Mr. John H Bell, business instructor. The term opening in 1872 saw 18 students over the age of 18 enrolled. On October 5th, 1874, the building was transferred to Point Douglas.



First Manitoba College

NOVEMBER 11

1918. At 11 a.m. on November 11th, 1918, the roar of cannon and the flash of steel—the draining of manhood's blood were ceased by the signing of the Armistice of the Great World War. Winnipeg, who had given her sons unstintingly in the common cause, celebrated the victorious end of the War with every manifestation of joy and pride. Parades, floats and gaily decorated automobiles, throngs of people packed the streets from early morning till late at night—making the occasion one never to be forgotten.

"Now thank we all our God
With hearts and hands and voices"

NOVEMBER 12

1869. The appeal to Gov. Wm. McTavish of the Hudson's Bay Co. from the residents for a proclamation is the first known document dated "Winnipeg"—the proclamation, issued four days later, denounced in the strongest terms the insurrectionary movements, calling upon those engaged in it to disperse to their homes and with all his authority the Governor asked the convention to employ only such means as were lawful, constitutional, rational and sane.

NOVEMBER 13

1893. A steam cider press was added to the plant of the local brewery November 13th, 1893, being the first introduced into the country—apples being imported by the car load in bulk for conversion into the sparkling liquid.

NOVEMBER 14

1894. Two years after the opening of the central portion of the Winnipeg General Hospital a free dispensary was started—eighty-five patients being treated in the year. The first nurses' training school was opened November 15th, 1887—ambulance service inaugurated 1890—laundry built in 1891—X-ray department, having first static electric machine in Canada started in 1900—first diet kitchen started in 1902. In connection with the hospital the first Social Service Department in Canada was started in 1910. The new nurses' home (additional), built in connection with the Isolation Hospital at a cost of \$7940.00 was formally opened November 14th, 1894.

NOVEMBER 15

1878. As evidence of the interest and anxiety for a railway and a bridge across the Red River, at a mass meeting of citizens held November 15th, 1878, after an exciting debate, the following resolution was moved by J. H. Ashdown, seconded by C. S. Biggs, "That it is desirable that the City Council should immediately prepare a by-law and submit the same to the people for the purpose of aiding in construction of the bridge across the Red River and of the Western Railway by a bonus of \$300,000."

NOVEMBER 16

1884. The surpliced choir was introduced in Christ Church November 16th, 1884—being the first in Winnipeg, there being only one other surpliced choir in Canada at this time. The sanction of the Bishop was granted for the innovation. The women, still forming part of the choir, now occupied the rear seats of each side of the chancel.

NOVEMBER 17

1870. Though perhaps late in the year, it is interesting to read the report of a new agricultural agency as follows: "Messrs. J. and G. D. McVicar announce the establishment by them of a new and highly important branch of business in the country, namely, the importation of farming implements, steam engines, sewing machines, etc." It is noted the agencies are Hyslop & Ronald, for engines; Wagner sewing machines. It is but one week later that a second concern opened in the same line with the addition of fruit and ornamental trees to their stock.

NOVEMBER 18

1870. Some years before the first train came into Winnipeg, the fever for a railway entered the life of the village and under date of November 18th, 1870, we find the notice of first application for a railway charter (one of the first charters of any kind applied for under the Manitoba Legislature) made in the Northwest.

"NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made at the first meeting of the Legislature of Manitoba for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the construction of a railway from some points on Lake Manitoba, passing through the Town of Winnipeg; and to connect with the nearest Minnesota Railways."

Fort Garry, November 18th, 1870.

NOVEMBER 19

1877. Stepping from the weekly boat, three Chinese, from the Flowery Kingdom itself, looked upon Winnipeg—and the citizens looked upon the first of this colored race to enter their city. The gentlemen in the party bore the names Charles Yan, and Fing Quong—the lady in her modesty withheld her name from the torture of press spelling. Having been in the laundry business in Chicago, these Orientals entered Winnipeg as pioneers in the "Washee Clothee" business.

NOVEMBER 20

1871. Mr. H. McDougall, who later installed Winnipeg's first telephone service, placed his fingers on the keyboard of the first telegraph line completed from Winnipeg to Pembina, to send the first message out of Winnipeg under the signature of Lieut.-Governor Archibald, the same being sent to the Governor-General at Ottawa, whose reply was received on the same day. (See page 204).

NOVEMBER 21

1873. The first store handling flour and feed exclusively, was opened November 21st, 1873, the following advertisement appearing in the press: "Victoria Mills. W. G. Livingstone & Co., proprietors of the above mill, have opened a flour and feed store in Mr. Wright's new building adjoining the Police Station where they will at all times keep on hand a full stock of Flour, Chopped Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc. Cash paid for grain of all kinds at the mills. Prompt delivery made in all parts of the city free of charge."

NOVEMBER 22

1873. A Chess and Draughts Club was organized November 22nd, 1873, and continued for nearly five seasons, when on January 17th, 1877, the Winnipeg Chess and Draughts Club was organized at a meeting of a few admirers of the games. A. W. Whitcher was elected president and E. G. Conklin secretary-treasurer. Arrangements were made for practice during the winter months.

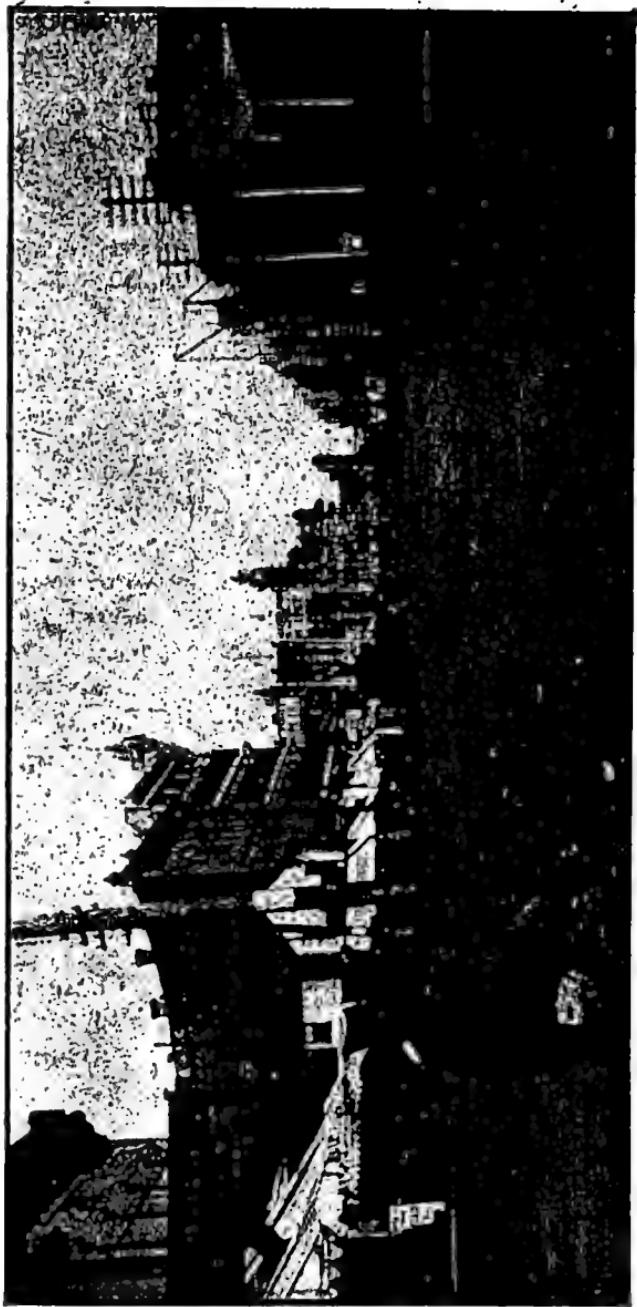


Portage Avenue, looking East

NOVEMBER 23

1877. The first telephone in Winnipeg was installed in the residence of H. McDougall, Nov. 23rd, 1877. Mr. McDougall controlled the telephone system in Winnipeg until 1881; when it was bought over by the Bell Telephone Company, and on June 8th, 1881, the residences of Hugh Sutherland, Supt. May and J. H. Ashdown were connected with the exchange, these being the only dwelling houses in the city with telephone connection.

Early Winnipeg



NOVEMBER 24

1873. Having outgrown its original quarters, McMicken's Bank moved into its new building, the first brick veneer building to be erected in Winnipeg, a 4" wall of brick being built on the outside of the frame. The doors were open to the public November 24th, 1873—the exterior finish being quite a novelty, whilst the interior was fitted up with elegance, and a careful regard for its business requirements. The counter and railing, the latter of iron and brass lattice work, being on a par with any of the eastern city banks—the edifice being an ornament to the city.

NOVEMBER 25

1876. A typographical tournament—the first held in the Province—came off at the "Standard" office, on Saturday afternoon, November 25th, 1876, and notwithstanding the many difficulties that were encountered, passed off most successfully. One hour was the time allowed for composition. The first stick was dumped in 10 minutes, 5 seconds, by Galbraith; Charlie Stewart being the second in 12½ minutes. The winners were: first, J. F. Galbraith, 1,582 ems; second, W. Laurie, 1,216 ems; third, A. Dunlop, 1,184 ems. Galbraith was awarded the entrance money for having the cleanest proof.

NOVEMBER 26

1870. Having been appointed American Consul for the North-West, to replace Major Robinson, Mr. J. W. Taylor opened his office over the store owned by F. Gingras, on November 26th, 1870. From this date, Mr. Taylor, by the prominent part he played in civic affairs won the goodwill and respect of the people, his name being connected with many of the early organizations of the city, and when he finally retired from office, his loss was keenly felt.



The First Children's Hospital

NOVEMBER 27

1911. The Children's Hospital of Winnipeg moved into and took possession of the present building which had been erected at a cost of \$140,000.00, on November 27th, 1911. This move took place within two and a half years of the date, February 6th, 1909, on which the Hospital commenced its work with one baby patient; on Beaconsfield St. Formal opening of the new building by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, July 16th, 1912.

NOVEMBER 28

1898. The terminus of the Red River Valley Railway, constructed in 1888, from Emerson to Winnipeg, was at the old depot on Water Street, now used as a part of the Board of Trade Building. This line was acquired by the Canadian Northern in 1901. On November 28th, 1898, the line between St. Boniface and Marchand, 454 miles, was put into operation, this being the first portion of the line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, but it was not until 1901 that the connection between Winnipeg and St. Boniface was constructed.

The first passenger train operated over the main line of the G.T.P. out of Winnipeg, was on September 21st, 1908.

The excavation on the Union Station, Winnipeg, was commenced in 1907, building being completed four years later. Passenger service was operated on the low level tracks at the rear of the depot until January 3rd, 1913, when the first passenger train was operated through the train shed from East to West on the high level tracks.

The Fort Garry Hotel, excavation on which was commenced on September 23rd, 1911, was opened for public business on December 23rd, 1913.

NOVEMBER 29

1874. The enterprise of Messrs. Wilson & Brydon in furnishing Winnipeg with its first covered skating rink, billed to open on Monday, November 30th, met with disaster on Sunday morning, November 29th, 1874, when, through a sudden thaw, the ice was rendered insufficiently strong to carry the building, and it collapsed. A few days was all that was necessary to put the rink in shape, the formal opening taking place on December 9th. The first skating carnival held in the city was staged February 4th, 1875. The size of the rink was 45' by 120', with two dressing rooms 18' by 24'.

NOVEMBER 30

1872. Census on this date gave Winnipeg a population of 1,467 persons, 1,019 males and 448 females—truly a worthy number to consider incorporation, which took place twelve months later.

THE MAIL BAG OF THE PIONEERS.

The Post Office at Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) was established by settlers in the Red River District in 1853 and monthly communication was opened up with a post office at Fort Ripley, Minnesota. Four years later, the United States Postal Service was extended to the border, at Pembina, and the Red River Settlement service connected with that office. According to a count taken in the month of August, 1870, of mail passing between Fort Garry and Pembina, there were 1,019 letters and 196 newspapers sent from Fort Garry in that month, and 960 letters and 1,375 newspapers brought into the settlement during the same period. The following extract from the first report submitted from Fort Garry by a post office inspector is of interest:

"Fort Garry, Manitoba, July 24, 1871.
Hon. A. Campbell, Post Master General, Ottawa.

I arrived here on Tuesday the 18th instant and on the following day commenced my inquiry into the conditions of the Post Office in this Province. For some years and up to December 26, 1869, the postal service was administered by the present Post Master, Mr. Bannatyne, under the direction of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia. The letters for and from Fort Garry and surrounding settlements passed through the United States Post Office at Pembina, between which place and Fort Garry there was mail once, and latterly twice, a week. Matter outwards was prepaid by U.S. postage stamps, at the same rates as if posted at Pembina, and in addition thereto was prepaid on each letter an internal rate of one penny sterling per half ounce, and one-half penny on each circular or newspaper. Unpaid United States postage on matter inwards was collected on delivery and remitted to the Post Master at Pembina, and

in addition thereto was collected the same internal rates as the matter outwards. These internal rates were applied to defray, in part, the costs incurred, which were one pound ten shillings sterling per trip for mail between Fort Garry and Pembina, sixty-eight miles; six shillings three pence per trip for weekly mail between Fort Garry and St. Andrews, fifteen miles; £50 per annum as salary of the Post Master at Fort Garry; £6 to sub-post master at St. Andrews. The deficiency between revenue derived from internal rates and the above expenditures being paid by the Governor and Council of Assiniboia.

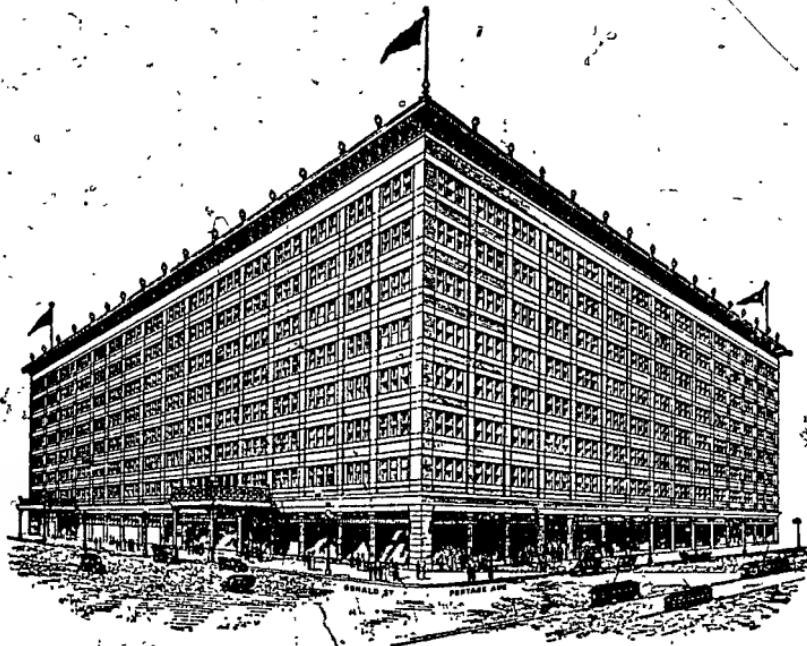
(Signed) JOHN DREWE, Chief P.O. Inspector

THE DREAD OF CIVILIZATION

Showing the prejudice of the Redskin to anything assuming the nature of manual labour, it is interesting to recall the words of Chief Pigwys, spoken in the year 1836, when the assistant of the Rev. David Jones attempted to educate the Indians in the district surrounding the Red River Colony, in the art of farming.

"Before you whites came to trouble the ground, our rivers were full of fish and woods of deer; our creeks abounded with beavers, and our plains were covered with buffaloes. But now we are brought to poverty. Our beavers are gone forever, our buffaloes are fled to the lands

of our enemies, the number of our fish is diminished, our cats and our rats are few in number, the geese are afraid to pass over the smoke of your chimneys, and we are left to starve; while you whites are growing rich upon the very dust of our fathers, troubling the plains with the plow, covering them with cows in the summer, and in the winter feeding your cattle with hay from the very swamps whence our beavers have been driven."



Winnipeg Store of the T. Eaton Co. Limited

DECEMBER 1

1869. The Hon. Wm. McDougall issued a commission to Lt. Col. J. F. Dennis, under date of December 1st, 1869, appointing him Lieutenant and Conservator of the Peace in and for the North-West Territories, further authorizing him to raise, organize, arm, equip and provision a sufficient force, and with that force to attach, arrest, disarm or disperse any armed men unlawfully assembled and disturbing the public peace. Within forty-eight hours seventy men were enrolled and given an hour's drill—this constituting the first attempt to raise a Canadian Militia Force in Manitoba.

DECEMBER 2

1869. The Hon. Wm. McDougall issued a proclamation on December 2nd, 1869, in which he notified the residents of Fort Garry that he had been appointed as Lt.-Governor of the North-West Territories, with effect from the date of Her Majesty's proclamation which would embrace the North-West Territories as a part of the Dominion of Canada, it being expected that the proclamation had been issued on the previous day—however, this proclamation was destined to be postponed for some months and in its place on the 1st of December, we find that Riel had called a convention at which the claims of the Red River Colonists were embodied in a Bill of Rights.

DECEMBER 3

1873. The first fire of any importance in the city of Winnipeg was the burning of Manitoba's first Parliament Building on the night of December 3rd, 1873. The finding at the investigation was a defective stove pipe, the fire starting on the second story. Another report has it that the two occupants of the building at the time of the outbreak were Joe McCrossen, the old caretaker, and Attorney-General Clark. The former found traces of coal oil—he was sent east for an operation, the investigation being held during his absence. The general belief voiced the opinion that the building had been fired by Clark.

DECEMBER 4

1868. Holy Trinity Church, which was dedicated on December 4th, 1868, is not without its history. Between 1866-67, the people of Winnipeg wishing to attend church had to walk to St. John's Cathedral—so Archdeacon McLean decided to hold services in Winnipeg. Alex. Begg at once loaned Red River Hall, the place used by the Amateur Dramatic Society — appointing himself as first sexton of the Church. Thus, out of the Theatre grew the Church and to such an extent was the congregation augmented, the hall began to give way under the strain. The Rev. McLean raised the money for the purpose of building a church in Winnipeg, which, when completed, was called Holy Trin-

DECEMBER 5

1893. The first returns from the Winnipeg Clearing House were issued on December 5th, 1893. The total clearings for the year 1894 were \$50,602,648.00 and for the year 1922, \$2,563,938,704.00. During the twenty years of operation the largest day's clearings was on December 1st, 1920, when the figures were \$27,212,786.00, and the smallest day during the past ten years was July 29th, 1918, when the returns read \$1,598,533. The largest monthly clearings since the inception of the Winnipeg House has always been November, whereas the smallest month's figures have been divided between February and August, the former on five years, the latter on twelve, March taking the ground floor on two occasions with July the smallest in 1918.

DECEMBER 6

1873. Evidence that the Hotel, even in the early seventies, held its place in the social life of the city, catering to the epicurean, terpsichorean and dramatical elements, we read the advertisement under date December 6th, 1873:—"Canada Pacific Hotel.—Having leased this fine Hotel, and at enormous expense fitted, the Hall and rooms in first-class style for the convenience of the amusement-loving public, with stage, light, etc., etc., the subscriber is prepared to treat with those wishing to secure the premises for Assemblies, Concerts, Banquets, Balls, Theatricals, etc. The Hall will comfortably seat 500. R. H. Cronn, Club House."

DECEMBER 7

1887. Two weeks after the meeting of organization, with Dan. H. McMillan, president, and C. N. Bell, secretary, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange opened for business on December 7th, 1887. The year 1881 saw a grain commission and houses operating in Winnipeg. Two years later an unsuccessful attempt was made to organize, but it was not until 1887 that such organization was carried out. In this year the business handled was 12,357,724 bushels. Trading was confined to cash only, although the Exchange secured option markets by wire from Minneapolis and Chicago. The certificate of inspection was inaugurated in Winnipeg in that year, the terms still being in force, which has been pronounced by British buyers to be the best in the world.



Winnipeg Grain Exchange, 1893

DECEMBER 8

1886. The Salvation Army commenced its operations in the City of Winnipeg, December 8th, 1886, the first meeting being held in the Victoria Hall (now Winnipeg Theatre). The invading contingent comprised Staff-Captain Young, of Toronto, Captains Hackett and Harrison, Lieuts; Archer and Tierney, and a lassie cadet. The work of the organization has since spread all over the West, but Winnipeg still remains the "hub," being the headquarters for the Canada West Territory, extending from Fort William, Ont., to British Columbia and the Yukon. The principal Corp in this city is now situated on Rupert Street, while ten other corps are operating in various parts of Winnipeg and St. James. In addition, Men's and Women's Social Work is being carried on in such splendid institutions as Grace Maternity Hospital, Kildonan Home, two Men's Hotels on Logan Avenue, with a Working Girls' Home on Balmoral Street. There is also an Immigration Department at Headquarters, with a Lodge on Balmoral Street. The Salvation Army is a "real live wire" in all that helps to uplift the moral and spiritual standards of this city and Canada West.

DECEMBER 9

1878. The first train to leave Winnipeg departed from the Station on the south side of the river on the morning of December 9th, 1878, on the railway running north from St. Paul. The first spike in the road had been driven on September 9th, 1877, by His Excellency Governor-General Lord Dufferin—the last spike was driven on December 3rd, 1878. The first incoming train, arriving on December 7th, was made up of the locomotive, passenger coach, two cabooses and flat cars, carrying twenty passengers. The terminus at St. Boniface was but temporary, until the completion of Louise Bridge.

DECEMBER 10

1882. With the Rev. S. E. Silcox as pastor, the opening services of Winnipeg Central Congregational Church were held December 10th, 1882. From 1905 to the end of 1914, when he took up evangelistic work, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, whose power as a preacher was felt throughout the West, occupied the pulpit. During this period the church was enlarged and remodelled, being incorporated in January, 1887, by a special act. The membership in 1923 nearly reached the 1,200 mark.

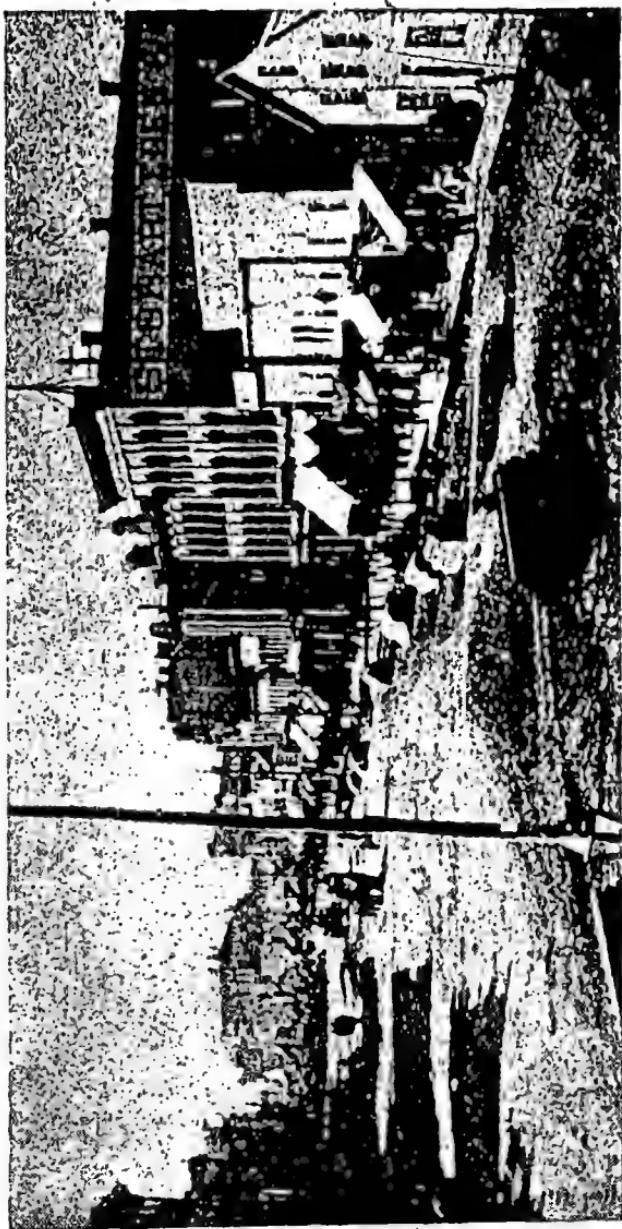
DECEMBER 11

1876. The first game of curling ever played in Manitoba took place on Monday, December 11th, 1876, at the rink of the Manitoba Curling Club at Winnipeg, between the following rinks:—

Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne	A. McMicken
George D. Northgraves	W. D. Taylor
A. P. Denholm	Hon. T. Howard
James Barclay, Skip	Alex Brown, Skip

The game, which was one of two hours, was keenly contested. Eleven ends were played, both sides being tied at the tenth end, consequently great excitement was manifested by both spectators and players as to the result of the eleventh and last end, which eventually, after a fine display of curling, was won by two shots by Mr. Barclay's rink. The prize, a barrel of oatmeal, was donated to the Hospital.

Main Street in the Early Days



DECEMBER 12

1876. One of the worst storms ever experienced in the Province swept over the city on the night of December 12th, 1876, many citizens having narrow escapes from being lost or frozen to death.

DECEMBER 13

1872. The houses in the town soon became crowded owing to the influx of settlers after the close of the first Riel Rebellion, and when sickness broke out, the necessity for some place where patients could be properly cared for became apparent. Accordingly, in 1871, a meeting was called by Gov. Archibald, at which a Board of Health was formed and steps taken to begin hospital work immediately, culminating in the organization of the Winnipeg General Hospital, on December 13th, 1872.

DECEMBER 14

1872. The first chartered bank to open a branch in Winnipeg was the Merchants Bank of Canada who, on December 14th, opened a small frame house with rooms for the Manager, Mr. Duncan McArthur and clerks, opposite the old Post Office on Main Street. They held sway for three years in the city when, in 1876, a branch of the Bank of Montreal was established. It is a coincidence that some fifty years later the first two banks operating in Winnipeg should be amalgamated, the latter absorbing the former.

DECEMBER 15

1871. The first telegraph service for the press was received in Winnipeg on December 15th, 1871, in time for Volume II, No. 10, of the "Weekly Manitoban," issued the following day, under the following bold headline:

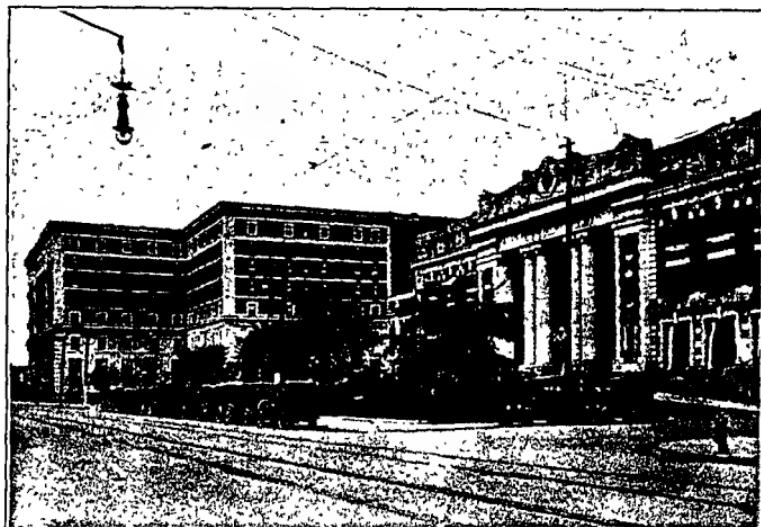
LATEST NEWS

—
Telegraph from London
—

—
Special to the Manitoban
—

ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

Then followed four dispatches from London, one from Sandringham, and one from Toronto. Since that date, telegraphic news has always held its place in the Winnipeg newspapers, though for the first eight years lapses of three or four weeks without the link to the outside world, owing to wire disturbances, were not infrequent.



Royal Alexandra Hotel and C.P.R. Depot

DECEMBER 16

1870. The announcement of the first theatrical performance in Winnipeg, given by the Ontario Rifles' Music and Dramatic Association, is of interest.

T H E A T R E R O Y A L

First Ontario Rifles' Music and Dramatic Association

President—Major Wainwright

Manager—Hugh S. Cameron

Stage Manager—Sergt. Harvey

Leader of Orchestra—Bugle-Major Walker

Vocal Director—Pay-Sergt. Douglas

The first entertainment under distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady will be given at the Theatre Royal, Bannatyne Building Winnipeg

On Friday Evening, December 16th, 1870

Part I—Miscellaneous and Musical Programme

Part II—"The Child of Circumstance," or "The Long Lost Father," a new Sensational Burlesque in three acts—Never before played on any stage

Box Seats 2s.

Pit 1s.

Doors open at 7 p.m. Programme promptly 7.30 p.m.

DECEMBER 17

1869. Donald A. Smith, later Lord Strathcona, who arrived at Fort Garry on December 27th, was appointed special commissioner of the Dominion Government to Fort Garry, the commission dated December 17th, 1869, being read at a meeting called by the Provisional Government, Jan. 19th, 1870—the audience having to stand in the open air during the reading thereof.

DECEMBER 18

1876. The completion of the first sewerage of the city did not materialize until Winnipeg was three years old, December 18th, 1876, being the day on which the work was finished. The north sewer was about 2,800 feet in length, connecting with the outlet sewer opposite the City Hall. The outlet sewer, running down the gully past Brown and Rutherford's mill, was 1,600 feet long, and the main sewer about 9,000 feet in length, with tile pipes connecting, made the length of sewerage constructed about 12,000 lineal feet. Catch basins were placed at the corners of the streets. The total cost for this work was, in round figures, approximately \$45,000.00.

DECEMBER 19

1859. Having gotten the machinery, which arrived November 1st, installed in their building, Messrs. Buckingham and Coldwell, two enterprising gentlemen of the Red River Settlement, opened up the first printing office in the North-West Territories, December 19th, 1859. Their first advertisement read, in part, "Beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement that they have commenced business as printers, booksellers, etc. The printing office is furnished with a Super-Royal Washington Press, combining all the latest improvements; together with an excellent assortment of jobbing type. The stock of books is varied and extensive.

DECEMBER 20

1859. A want which had long been felt—that of a medical practitioner, whose professional services might be available to the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement was supplied, when on December 20th, 1859, Dr. Bird, who had returned to take up his permanent residence, commenced with every prospect, which was fulfilled, of acquiring a large and successful practice.

DECEMBER 21

1881. The first locomotive turned on the C.P.R. turn-table in the Winnipeg yard was on December 21st, 1881, since which date phenomenal strides have taken place in the railroad life of the city, so that in 1923 Winnipeg boasts over 335 miles of trackage—187 operated by the C.P.R., the largest individually owned trackage of any city in the world. Not only is the trackage utilized to its full capacity, but so well is it organized it is a distinctive feature in the handling of freight from the central metropolis and distributing pivot of the Dominion.

DECEMBER 22

1870. Prince Rupert Lodge No. 1, A.F. & A.M., was organized at a meeting held on December 10th, being granted a charter under date of July 13th, 1871, the first regular meeting of the Lodge being held on the 22nd day of December, 1870.

DECEMBER 23

1878. The first freight by rail arrived in Winnipeg sixteen days after the first train had steamed into the depot, being brought in by Grand Trunk cars. The following is the manifest of this first shipment, dated December 23rd, 1878:—27 pkgs. cutters, 94 pkgs. stoves, 396 pkgs. of butter, 183 pkgs. stoves, 3 pkgs. cutters.

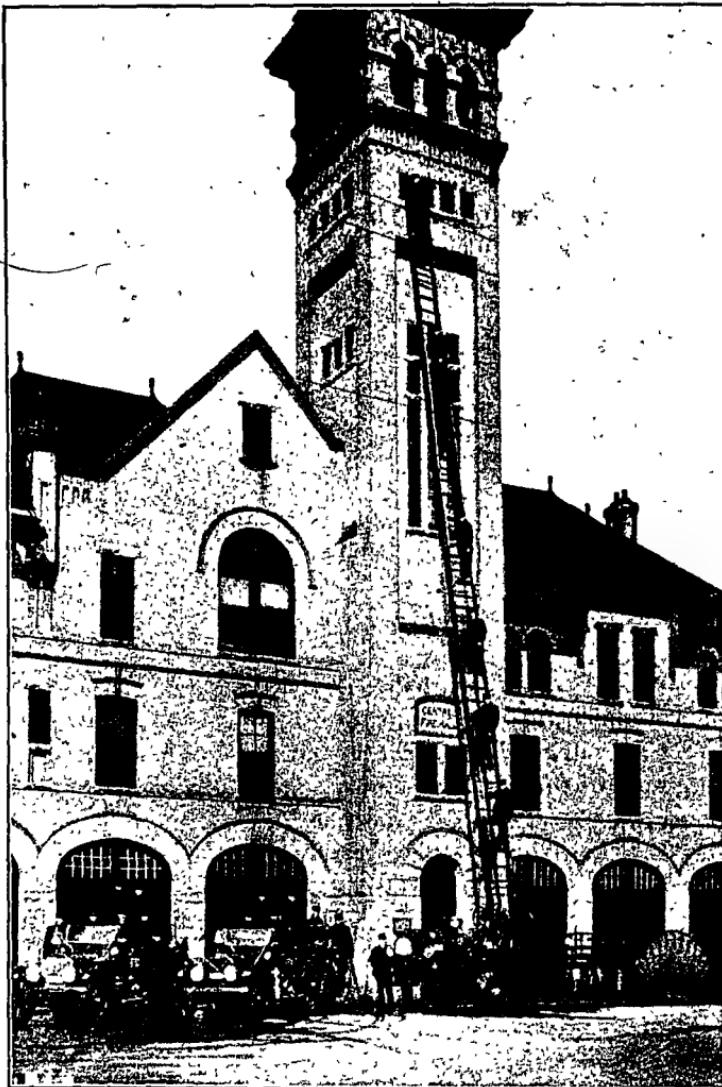
DECEMBER 24

1875. The coldest day on record in Winnipeg, on which the mercury descended to 58.5 degrees below zero, was December 24th, 1875.

The lowest average temperature for any month during the past fifty years is held by February, with 17.4 degrees below zero to its credit. The average sunshine for the five winter months is 108.8 hours, as against 42.1 in London, England. It is interesting to note the uncertainty of snow-fall in Winnipeg, for out of a total fall in five months, 1918-19 of 65.0 inches, 30.3 fell in November, 1.8 in January and 16.3 in March, whereas in the total of 96.3 inches for winter 1922-23 1.0 inches fell in November, 16.5 in January and 54.5 in March.

DECEMBER 25

1875. The old fire hall, situated on Post Office Street (now Lombard), took fire in the morning of Christmas Day, 1875. So quickly did the fire spread that the men had barely time to save their lives, their hair and clothing being singed in escaping. The loss to the city was approximately \$15,000.00, besides leaving it without proper fire protection. A special meeting of the City Council was called, resulting in the dispatch of the following telegram:—"Silsby Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y.—Can you ship at once No. 1 steam fire engine complete with 2,000 feet carbolized rubber hose—no reels. Our engine destroyed by fire; under circumstances will you deduct agent's commission and give six months time from date of shipment?" The engine was shipped.



Central Fire Hall, Winnipeg

DECEMBER 26

1878. The first car load of freight for export, consisting of hides, made by Fred Osenbrugge, left Winnipeg over the newly constructed road, from the station across the river, consigned to St. Paul, on December 26th, 1878.

DECEMBER 27

1877. It is interesting to note in connection with a Christmas celebration held December 27th, 1877, "Santa Claus and others of our amateur talent distinguishing themselves. This class of amusement in town serves to keep our jeunesse d' orce in a high state of good humour, which the humidity of the weather might otherwise have dampened. Rain fell during the month and frogs piped their Christmas carols in many an open pool; a mallard was shot just outside the city; violets and heartseases were in full bloom; plowing was considered a pastime and the old year went out on wheels."

DECEMBER 28

1922. In the spring of 1914, survey and preliminary work was commenced at Great Falls by the Winnipeg River Power Company. As with many other enterprises, the War caused a halt to activities. In 1917, Mr. A. W. McLimont took charge of the company and a few years later renewed the preliminary work, which went slowly on until in September, 1921, he was successful in financing the Manitoba Power Company Limited to take over the former company's developments. The plans of the company call for six units of 28,000 H.P. each, giving a total of 168,000 H.P., the first unit was turned on on the 28th day of December, 1922.

DECEMBER 29

1873. The first nominations for candidates for the first mayoralty of the city of Winnipeg, when F. E. Cornish, W. F. Luxton, Duncan Sinclair and William McDonald were nominated, took place December 29th, 1873, although it was only necessary for a poll to be taken on the two first named gentlemen. The election took place January 5th, 1874, the result being given Cornish, 383, Luxton 179, making a total 562 votes cast, although the voter's list, compiled for this election, only carried 388 names. Mr. Luxton, however, placed the majority in favor of his opponent at 34 votes.

DECEMBER 30

1871. The most travelled highway connecting Winnipeg with Ontario and the United States in the early days was known as the Dawson Trail, which is about 99 miles long and terminates at the north-west arm of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. H. J. Clarke, a member of the Legislature, in a letter dated December 30th, 1871, says that "Mr. Dawson has achieved a very great victory over all kinds of difficulties and has made a magnificent road, through swamps and muskegs, one of which, the Caribou Muskeg, is a floating bog of over two miles in length, yet so perfectly bridged that it is a pleasure to drive over it."

Another highway, leading from Winnipeg south, followed the west bank of the Red River for a distance of about 68 miles to the international boundary at Emerson.

DECEMBER 31

1918. During the years 1907-18 inclusive, the executive work of the city was carried on by a Board of Control, composed of the Mayor and four controllers, elected annually by the citizens at large. By referendum submitted to the rate-payers on September 20th, 1918, on the question of abolishing the Board of Control, the result of the voting was 3,643 in favor of the Board's abolition with 653 against. The Board of Control, therefore, went out of existence on December 31st, 1918.

"Win"—murky; "nipi" or "nipy"—water. Later form was Winnipee or Winnipic. Now, Winnipeg has become the settled form.



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